THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 56

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Woodbury to U. S. Court; Right-of-Way for Aid Bill; Fire Bombs Over London

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 31, 1941

New England: Woodbury Named U. S. Judge

Peter Woodbury, Associate Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, was appointed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston. [Details: Page 9.]

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, asked Congress to endorse amendment of the Constitution to provide for direct election of the President and Vice-President by popular vote. He introduced a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the States.

The entire Federal housing program for Boston may be jeopardized by defense housing needs, Calvin Yuill, of the Housing Association, warned. [Details: Page 9.]

Quotas for the fourth draft call to be supplied by Massachusetts local draft boards were announced. [Page 9.]

Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, said the United States should "drive a bargain" with Britain in return for its aid. [Details: Page 9.]

A special commission recommended a minimum wage for men in intra-state Massachusetts industry. [Details: Page 1.]

The annual Camellia Show opened at Horticultural Hall, Boston. [Details and picture: Page 10.]

In Washington: House Right-of-Way for Aid Bill

The House Rules Committee after a brief hearing today gave the lend-lease bill a legislative right-of-way for debate on the House floor under procedure calling for three days of general debate and permitting unlimited offering of amendments.

Secretary of the Navy Knox testifying on the lend-lease bill before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that the Nazis were awaiting "good weather for a long enough time" to invade England. [Details: Page 1.]

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $350,000,000 emergency program for construction of 200 steel cargo vessels. The House has already approved such legislation.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to appropriate an additional $375,000,000 to operate the WPA from March 1 to June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina said the House Ways and Means Committee had agreed tentatively to recommend legislation increasing the public debt limit from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000 and making most future Government securities subject to Federal taxation.

Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson testified today that the War Department was considering inclusion in all Army contracts of a provision requiring compliance with all labor laws, but was not ready to recommend "coercive" legislation to curb labor disputes on defense projects. [Ford versus War Department: Page 2.]

President Roosevelt has assured Lord Halifax, the new British Ambassador, of "our firm determination to continue on an ever-increasing scale of assistance to Great Britain and to make available munitions and supplies now flowing from the rapidly expanding industrial facilities of the United States." This assurance was given in an exchange of remarks between the President and the Ambassador in connection with the presentation of his letters of credence.

A $1,404,275,838 appropriation bill to finance "independent" government agencies was passed by the House after defeat of an effort to slash $25,000,000 from the total. The measure now goes to the Senate.

Air and Sea: Fire Bombs Fall on London

German warplanes dropped explosive and fire bombs on London during the day, damaging three hospitals and other buildings and houses, but causing few casualties. Bad weather kept German and British planes on the ground during the night.

Barrage balloons numbering 12 in two different areas were claimed by Germany to have been shot down.

Britain's rate of warplane destruction for the month of January was estimated in London to have exceeded that of the Axis 11 to one. The ratio since the beginning of the war was said to be almost four to one in Britain's favor.

In the Americas: Brazil Acts on Propaganda

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP)—The Brazilian Government announced today that all printed or written matter adjudged to be propaganda for or against any of the warring powers would be barred from the mails.

San Jose, Costa Rica (AP)—Mail matter described as Nazi propaganda was banned by the Costa Rican postal department on the grounds that it was offensive to a friendly nation, Great Britain, over the protest of Felix Tripeloury, German Charge d'Affaires.

Greco-Italian Front: Greeks Heavily Engaged

Italian counter-attacks were continuing to keep the Greeks heavily engaged north of Klisoura. [Appraisal of situation in Greece: Page 5.]

Yugoslav reports that Italian troops had withdrawn from Tepeleni were not confirmed from Athens.

National: Junior Leaguers Hear Aid Appeal

St. Louis, Mo. (AP)—Mrs. George V. Ferguson of Winnipeg, Manitoba, President of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, told a conference today the national emergency had resulted in new demands on Junior Leagues. More volunteers, she explained, are needed for war relief activities as performed by the Red Cross, the Bundles for Britain, and similar agencies. [Details: Woman's Page.]

New York—Fabulously extensive and rich art collections of William Randolph Hearst will be placed on sale by Gimbels' Department Store, beginning Feb. 3. [Details: Page 17.]

In Northern Africa: Britons Head Toward Bengasi

British forces in Libya, having captured the Italian base of Derna, left the desert country and started out through rich agricultural territory toward the important base of Bengasi, 150 miles farther west. [Details: Page 1.]

Italian version of the taking of Derna was that Italian forces had abandoned the base and withdrawn west and south to avoid being surrounded.

In East Africa British reported their forces in Eritrea were concentrating behind about 4,000 Italians, who were retreating in the Agordat-Barentu sector and were believed to be preparing to make a stand.

Americans Abroad: Willkie Inspects Coasts

London (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie inspected some of Britain's coastal defenses today. For the first time since he came to England, newspapermen were left behind. The Ministry of Information explained that the nature of what Mr. Willkie was to be shown was such that "we must exclude the press."

London (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative, went to Southampton today, with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mrs. Churchill, inspecting damaged docks, buildings and homes.

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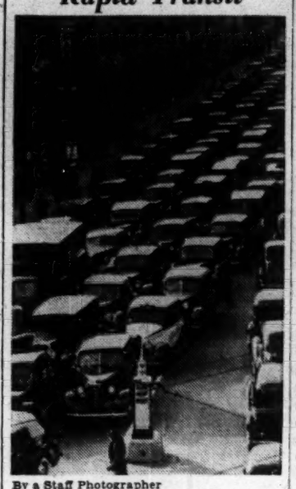
'Rapid Transit'



By a Staff Photographer

Boston's Problem

This is not a parade. It is one of those traffic jams in which Boston commuters often are caught during rush hours because of the lack of fast arterial highways leading to and through the central business district. Picture was taken on Westland Avenue in the Back Bay.

Boston Move To Aid Traffic Gains Support

Support was mobilized on two fronts in Boston today for the revolutionary proposals now before the Legislature to relieve traffic congestion in downtown Boston by constructing City-owned parking facilities and by a $19,400,000 State-financed arterial highway program.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in a dramatic move to strengthen the City Administration's support of the proposed program, called members of the City Council to a special luncheon at the Parker House, explained the program to them, and earnestly asked their support through passage of necessary enabling legislation and other measures of co-operation.

The Chamber of Commerce, declaring that "it is our belief that Boston never has received its fair share of the State Highway Fund," announced its official support of the arterial highway program, and asserted that under its terms Boston would but receive "its just due."

Basis of Program

The program comprises two bills, the first of which provides for State financing of a $19,400,000 program of street improvements, including a $10,500,000 overhead central artery, a $3,800,000 Blue Hills Radial speedway across Dorchester, and other major highway projects in the City.

The second bill would authorize the City to build, own, and operate or lease parking garages in the downtown district to lessen parking congestion.

The program was developed by leading public and private agencies of Boston, including influential persons of Greater Boston. The State, Metropolitan and City Planning Boards, the Mayor's Conference on Traffic, and leading business and civic groups were among the agencies co-operating.

Although the construction would be in the City of Boston, the program is viewed as of imperative importance to the entire metropolitan area, and the central artery bill has the official sponsorship of 15 prominent citizens of Greater Boston. It was filed by Senator W. Hollis of Newton.

Bonds to Be Floated

Under the central artery proposal, the City would float bonds outside the debt limit to finance construction, and these subsequently would be retired from the State Highway Fund. Under the Legislature's rules, the City Council must pass a resolution favoring such debt legislation before the bill will be considered in committee.

The Mayor's "heart-to-heart" talk with the City Council was to insure passage of such a resolution with a minimum of argument and opposition. In the carefully-planned moves being followed by sponsors of the program, stormy discussion in the Council might be damaging. Although no such opposition is expected at City Hall, the Mayor's action apparently is intended to make this doubly certain.

Officials of the Chamber of Commerce participated in working out the program, but the Chamber had not previously given final approval to either bill.

In its indorsement of the central artery bill, the Chamber made no mention of the parking bill. This latter proposal "has not yet been officially considered" by the Chamber, a spokesman explained.

The proposal for City-owned parking garages also may encounter opposition, some sources say, on the grounds that they would not be a financial success and would require borrowing and subsequent maintenance by the City and that such measures should not be taken until a greater effort has been made to enforce parking laws under existing conditions.

Minimum Pay Urged for Men In Bay State

State Board proposes to let each industry set pay and hour limits in conferences.

Passage of a minimum-wage law to guarantee fair pay and hours of labor for men in intra-state industry, modeled after the present law protecting women and child workers, was urged today by the Special Commission appointed to study the feasibility of establishing a State Wages and Hour Act.

Avoiding recommendations for a legislated wage minimum and work-week maximum, the Commission provided for the establishment of wage and hour boards for separate industries.

"The Commission," the report stated, "has come to the conclusion that a blanket wage and hour act, patterned after the Federal Wage and Hour Act, does not entirely fit into the situation existing in Massachusetts industry. The Commission has spent long hours in determining the type of law which would best suit Massachusetts industry.

Settled by Conference

"It is the confirmed opinion of the Commission that the employee and employer in the Commonwealth can best be served by allowing labor and industry to settle the problem of what wages and hours shall apply in a particular industry by conference and discussion among those engaged in the particular industry rather than by arbitrarily setting up wages and hours by legislation which might not be applicable to a specific industry."

The Commission, headed by Chandler Bigelow, Republican of Beverly and former Senator, has been working on the wage-and-hour issue ever since September, 1939. The legislation proposed is admittedly a compromise between the demands of organized labor, including the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and employers.

The Special Commission was established when the Legislature in 1939 determined that the bills for a wage-and-hour act submitted by labor organizations were not acceptable.

Under the proposed bill, the Minimum Wage Division of the State Department of Labor and

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

British Pass Another Desert Milepost

Wide World

Libyan Campaign Moves West

Upper: View of Derna, key town in the Libyan Desert, which the British recently captured in their drive westward along the Mediterranean Coast. They are speeding operations on all African fronts in the hope of cracking the Italian African Empire before Germany can send aid to its Axis partner. Lower: Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell (right), head of the British forces in Africa, discussing operations with one of his commanders outside Bardia, which fell to the Army of the Nile soon after this picture was taken. Photo passed by the British censor.

Bengasi Next British Goal; Defense Grows

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French chieftain, appealed tonight to the French Army in North Africa under Gen. Maxime Weygand to re-enter the war and aid in "completion of the conquest" of Italian Libya.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 31 (AP)—Britain's Army of the Nile turned its back on the bleak wastes of the Libyan Desert today after driving the Italians from Derna and pressed on westward through fertile upland country toward Bengasi.

Stiff resistance encountered at Derna warned the British that the going may prove increasingly hard.

The belief prevailed in military circles here that the Italians, who have been rolled backward across 250 miles of arid, sandy terrain in the past 53 days, intend to make a determined stand in an effort to save Bengasi—a city of 50,000, important as a naval base and the capital of Eastern Libya.

Military strategists pointed out that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's troops must stop the British at Bengasi or face the alternative of a retreat along the Gulf of Sirte—an inhospitable waste of desert

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Knox Says U. S., British Plane Output Leads

Now excels in production, he says—Tells Senate Hitler only waits good weather for invasion.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—As the House Rules Committee sent the Administration's lend-lease bill to the House floor today for debate, Secretary Knox was telling the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "if our figures are correct" the combined airplane output of the United States and Britain had surpassed Germany's in December, with the Nazis working desperately "to turn out a new and better type of warplane."

During the House Rules Committee hearing Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, stated frankly that the United States was "not neutral" but "just as neutral as any other nation."

Procedure calls for three days of general debate on the bill, permitting the unlimited offering of amendments.

Secretary Knox in his testimony took sharp issue with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and declared the hope of a negotiated peace was "a wild fancy."

Mr. Knox asserted that the United States will be in real danger of attack if the Axis Powers win, and emphatically said he wished Guam were fortified now as one part of the defense against a combined Axis naval fleet potentially superior to America's, if Britain falls.

Capacity Is Vital Need

"Our greatest need is capacity of production rather than number of planes," Mr. Knox said at one point. He said that in December there had been apparently a reduction in plane production in Germany. This reduction had temporarily meant a larger combined plane production in the United States and Britain.

But Britain, too, he said, was "desperately trying to turn out a better airplane." He said "our greatest defense need" is production and capacity to produce airplanes rather than a great stock of inferior planes completed and on hand. Then, when superior plane types were available, they could be rushed into production quickly.

Asked by Senator Gillette what he saw of an emergency character in the present situation, Mr. Knox declared the Germans might be only waiting now for long-range weather forecasts to launch their expected attack. If and when the invasion comes, Secretary Knox said, there are strong fears that there will be "use of gas on a large scale."

He said there were two critical factors in the current war which made the situation "acute"; first, that Hitler had in no way given up his apparent intention of attack on the British Isles; and second, that "the comparative success of the submarine" and the relative failure of the British to find a complete solution of the problem of convoys "had threatened the lifeline of British supplies."

Regard Situation Very Grave

Returning to the first point, Mr. Knox declared he regarded the situation as "very grave."

"The last information I have from inside Germany is that they are now—right now—waiting long range weather predictions with an idea of a possible assault on the British Isles."

In reference to the Lindbergh testimony, Mr. Knox said in part:

"I do not propose to make any direct comment on the testimony that Colonel Lindbergh gave before the House Committee, except in so far as my entire statement today can be considered a refutation of the argument Colonel Lindbergh made.

"I respect Colonel Lindbergh's knowledge and ability concerning commercial aviation. However, his experience with military aviation has been slight, and I consider his statements pertaining to the strategic employment of military aviation as disclosing his lack of knowledge on this subject.

"His conclusions concerning the national position of the United

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Willkie heads Senate Pro-Lease Group: Page 7.

No Peace Terms Made by Nazis Would Be Kept, Welles Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—American arms production on an ever-increasing scale, making it possible for Britain, China, and Greece to resist successfully the forces of world enslavement, was urged by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, here last night as the "course least fraught with danger, for the United States, and the surest guarantee against American involvement in war."

Passage of the lend-lease bill, Mr. Welles stressed, would greatly assist American efforts in self-defense and in bolstering world resistance to aggression. Mr. Welles spoke at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the New York University School of Law, held at the Biltmore Hotel, and his address was broadcast over a coast-to-coast network. The occasion also honored the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Frank H. Sommer as Dean of the Law School.

In a reply to those "few well-intentioned persons" who have urged a negotiated peace, the Undersecretary of State asked whether, in view of the record of the German Government, "any peace arrived at under present conditions would be worth the paper it is written on."

Stressing the threat to the Western Hemisphere inherent in a German victory, he gave answer to those who say that because the German Army has been unable to cross the English Channel, it could not cross the Atlantic.

"The reason why the 20 miles of the English Channel have not been successfully crossed," Mr. Welles said, "is because the British Navy controls the approaches to the British Isles and, together with the Royal Air Force has thereby been enabled to prevent any successful attempt of invasion of England.

Discussing the result of a German victory to Latin America, Mr. Welles held that the "Axis Powers would inevitably attempt to impose a commercial and financial strangle hold upon these neighbors of ours, and would at the same time commence immediately to undertake that same policy of political infiltration as a result of commercial concessions which has been carried out in so many instances in their dealings with the smaller nations of Europe."

Next, he said, the Nazis would undertake "subversive movements on a large scale," and should these prove successful, "physical invasion would soon follow."

"Were this moment to arrive, we would, of course, undertake to join our neighbors in the defense of the Americas," Mr. Welles added, and yet until, and unless our sea power has reached the full total now planned, or under construction, and were thus prepared to guard two oceans, the menace of our security through passage of the control of the high seas to unfriendly hands is to my mind overwhelmingly apparent."

Mr. Welles' address was broadcast by short wave to Latin America.

Mr. Welles distinguished between the Monroe Doctrine and the Japanese brand of "new order" in East Asia. The Monroe Doctrine, he stressed, was a policy of self-defense—not aggression—and the United States had never contended that it vested either political hegemony or the right to exclusive or preferential economic advantages in the Western Hemisphere.

Willkie's Refusal Throws Simpson Vacancy Wide Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—The special election proffer of the Republican Congressional nomination for Representative from the Seventeenth New York District does not interest Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Party, it was announced here today. Submitted to him on a silver platter following the passing of Kenneth F. Simpson, Republican incumbent, a week ago, the proposal was turned down by Mr. Willkie yesterday in a cabled reply from London to Thomas J. Curran, New York County Republican leader.

With Mr. Willkie "not interested," the name of State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., today again took place at the head of the list of candidates under Republican consideration for the Simpson succession, with Joseph Clark Baldwin, City Councilman, and Frederick F. Greenman also finding support. Senator Coudert and Mr. Baldwin both live in the Fifteenth Assembly District, of which Mr. Coudert succeeded Mr. Simpson as leader.

These names along with others will go before a Seventeenth District party conference of the Congress vacancy to be called by Mr. Curran next week.

Meanwhile, the special election circumstance of the impending congressional contest is seen by city Democrats as offering a good chance to take over this normally Republican bailiwick if only by reason that fewer voters are apt to be interested to the point of going to the polls than in a general election. A scramble of Tammany bidders for the nomination is the indication of this, with at least a dozen names now on the list of hopefuls.

The American Labor Party factor in the special election for which the Governor has yet to set the date is entering into major party deliberations, with the likelihood that the laborites will name their own candidate.

Willkie sees action at Dover: Page 4.

Mediterranean Stage: Nazi Role Unfolding

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. Navy, Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is the meaning of the new German show of airpower in the Mediterranean?

In this war as in the last, seapower is Great Britain's buttress and Germany's nemesis.

However, seapower, to be effective, must exercise control of the seas, and today seapower as postulated in the past is complicated by the activities of airplanes and submarines. And it is on such activities that Germany is basing its hopes of winning the war.

In surface ships, the Nazis are too weak to attempt other than hit and run operations, which, although annoying, produce no conclusive results.

Undoubtedly the Führer and his advisers welcomed the entry of Italy into the war more for the naval strength it brought into opposition to Britain than for any other reason.

Were such the case, the disappointing showing, from the Axis viewpoint, made by the Italian Navy, must have seriously deranged the German estimate of the situation and the attendant plan of action.

Great Expectations

The Nazis counted on the Italian Navy to deny passage of the Mediterranean to the British and to make necessary a concentration of Britain's naval strength in that area. Any further embarrassment caused the British by the operations of the Italian Army and Air Force would have been so much velvet, but the naval issue was the controlling factor in the Nazi plan of campaign.

Probably the threat presented by the Italian Navy did cause the British to re-enforce its naval strength in the Mediterranean. Such a precaution would have been dictated by ordinary common sense, and the alacrity with which the British sought out and endeavored to bring the Italians to action indicated that the naval strength it had assembled in the Mediterranean was considered adequate to knock out opposition.

And it is quite probable that the redistribution of ships resulted in a lack of British naval units for duty elsewhere, and provided the Nazis the opportunity on which they capitalized by making serious inroads on British convoys.

Italy's Navy proved to be supine, and, to all intents and purposes, has been immobilized by the vigorous attacks launched against it by the British. In addition, the Italians have suffered serious reverses in Albania and Libya.

Merchant Sinkings

As a result, it would appear that many British naval units have been released from the Mediterranean for service in other waters, and it may be that the recent decline in the sinkings of British merchant tonnage is due to more anti-submarine and anti-bombing escorts having been made available for protection of British convoys.

It certainly is not to Germany's advantage to have the British in control of the Mediterranean and thereby be able to bolster its naval and air strength elsewhere, particularly in the Atlantic and in home waters.

Furthermore, control of the Mediterranean will restore to British merchantmen the unimpeded use of the shortest route to British possessions in the Far East, and will relieve to some extent the shortage of British bottoms.

Italian efforts having proved

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Fund Needs Over $1,000,000

Henry R. Guild, General Chairman of the Greater Boston Community Fund campaign, announced this noon, just before the "Dutch Treat" luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, that $3,867,336 of this year's quota of $4,883,000 was now in hand.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, former General Chairman of a Community Fund campaign, was the chief speaker at today's report luncheon.

Hearing that small gifts are just as welcome as large, young Ralph Richwagen appeared today in the Needham headquarters of the Community Fund and marched up to the reception table.

Planking one dime on the line with a confident smack, he stared expectantly over the edge of the table. Promptly he received a receipt for his gift and was presented with a red feather, plus the extra service of having it put in his hat.

The only trouble was that young Richwagen could not see the red feather when his hat was on. So he walked out of headquarters bareheaded, holding his hat stiffly in front of him, eyes glued on the bright Community Fund symbol.

More than 700 volunteer workers—a record number—attended.

List of donations: Page 10.

Ford Labor Stand Loses Order for 11,781 Trucks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Final victory of the "pro-labor" group in the powerful office of production management was indicated here today with the War Department's rejection of a Ford Motor Company bid for the construction of 11,781 half-ton trucks because the company refused to accept certain provisions as to the treatment of labor.

This "pro-labor" group, under the leadership of Sidney Hillman, Co-Director of the OPM, has sought to bar defense contracts to companies which refuse to abide by the stipulations of the National Labor Relations Act. Other groups in the OPM have claimed that the present emergency is so acute that the ability to fill contracts speedily and efficiently should be the only consideration.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson told the House Military Affairs Committee today that the War Department is considering including in all future contracts, whether awarded through bidding or negotiation, a provision requiring the contractor to abide by all federal labor legislation.

At the same time, Secretary Patterson said that the Department had no intention at this time of recommending any coercive or compulsory measures to curb strikes on defense projects. He declared that the effect of strikes upon defense construction had been "exaggerated."

I. A. Capizzi, Ford counsel, said in Detroit last night that the company refused to agree to the OPM's labor regulations on the grounds that they were not established by Congress and were so drawn that actions by individual workers might jeopardize an entire contract, causing the cancellation.

Where Trouble Originates

Although neither the War Department nor Mr. Capizzi indicated the specific regulation or regulations referred to, the Ford objection stems from a Dec. 17, 1940, ruling which requires that all work done on defense contracts be "carried out in compliance with the provisions of the statement of labor policy relative to overtime pay and in compliance with federal statutory provisions affecting labor wherever such provisions are applicable, as well as with state and local statutes affecting labor relations, hours of work, wages, workmen's compensation, safety and sanitation."

The "statement of labor policy" referred to was adopted by the OPM and approved by the President. It was drawn up to meet the demands of organized labor.

Companies taking defense contracts must agree to this ruling. At present the Ford Company is engaged in contesting before the Supreme Court a NLRB ruling that it interfered with union activity and discriminated against union members.

In upholding the company's position, Mr. Capizzi indicated that, so long as the ruling stood, the huge facilities of the many Ford plants would be closed to Government defense work.

The Ford Position

"We would have to assign a watchman for every two employees," he said. "A violation of any of the laws by anyone in the plant might have been cause for cancellation of the contract. There is no need for that and if future contracts contain the same restrictions we'll certainly make the same objections."

The Hillman victory in the Ford dispute is seen to arise from the fact that whereas he has always objected to giving contracts to the Ford Company, William S. Knudsen, OPM co-director, has held that a company should not be considered guilty of violating the Wagner Act until a final court decision has been rendered on the Labor Board's findings.

According to the Knudsen thesis, the Ford Company could not be considered guilty of anti-labor action since the Supreme Court has not yet passed on the Labor Board's charges.

Further trouble over the awarding of contracts to the Ford Company occurred last year when the company received a $122,323,030 contract for airplane engines and a $1,387,500 contract for 1,500 small army scout cars. In both cases Mr. Hillman is understood to have objected as did the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

With the Ford bid rejected, the contract for the 11,781 half-ton trucks went to the Fargo Motor Corporation of Detroit, which is to receive $10,298,128 for the job. Mr. Capizzi declared, however, that the Ford bid, the lowest of 155 received, was $250,000 lower than its nearest competitor.

Speed Flier Asks Fleet Of 'Air Flivvers'

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, speed flier, proposed today the formation of an armada of 200,000 converted "flivver planes" manned by private pilots for home defense.

Colonel Turner, acknowledged the country's ace speedster by the National Aeronautic Association, said such a force could be established and equipped in a year and a half, and could repel invasion by land or sea.

He expressed belief that the 30,000 or more light two-place planes already in use in the United States could be increased to 200,000 in that period by a step-up in production.

"The cheapest military plane you've got is around $35,000," he said. "You can get these little ships in bunches like bananas for $2,000 apiece."

Could Increase Pilots

In the same 18-month period, he contended, the Civil Aeronautics Board could expand the number of private pilots through an enlarged training program. He said there were 45,000 at present.

Colonel Turner suggested that each two-place plane be converted into a single-seater, with the second seat fitted with a rack for a 100-pound bomb or two 50-pounders and the cockpit enclosed with 50 pounds of armor plate.

Even without bombsights, he said, such planes would be effective with projectiles dropped from 1,000 to 1,500 feet.

"Send them out in droves and you can blow any invading army to pieces before it got a start," he asserted. "You could fight off any ground forces from any direction."

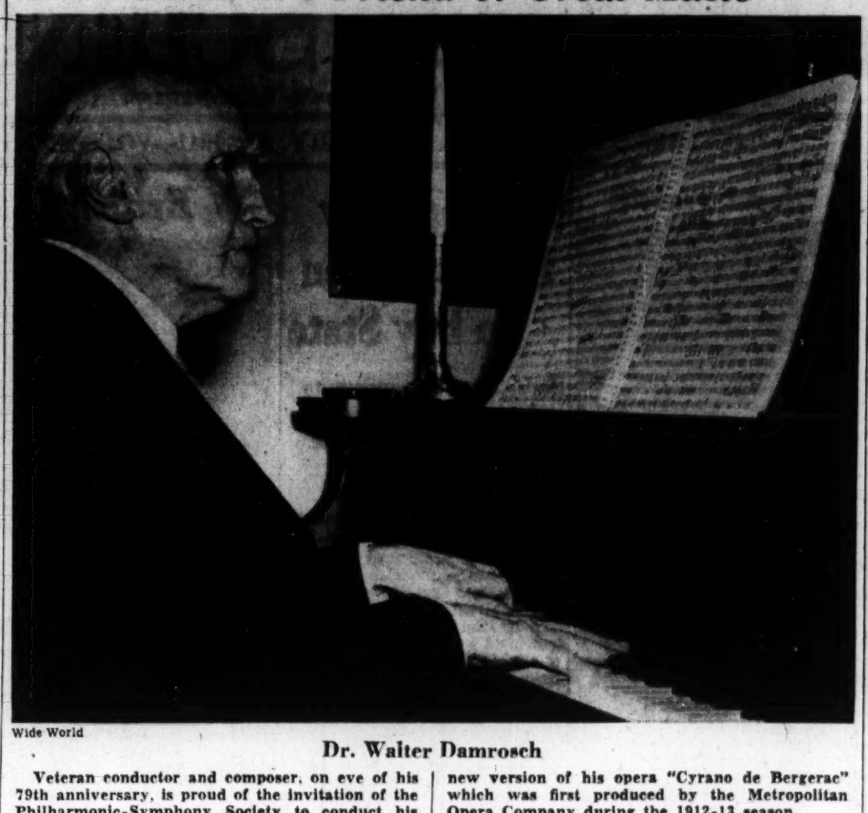
Aerial National Guard

He proposed that the Government buy or lease such planes, provide airports, and hire pilots for an organization similar to the National Guard.

"By creating this flivver-plane army," he said, "you could release all high-speed, high-powered fighting planes and long distance bombers for offensive duty."

A National Guard officer, Colonel Turner twice won the 300-mile Thompson Trophy Race and once captured the Coast-to-Coast Bendix Trophy event. He now operates an air school here.

Children's Friend of Great Music



Wide World

Dr. Walter Damrosch

Veteran conductor and composer, on eve of his 79th anniversary, is proud of the invitation of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society to conduct his new version of his opera "Cyrano de Bergerac" which was first produced by the Metropolitan Opera Company during the 1912-13 season.

Nation Honors Its 'Grand Old Man' of Music

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Dr. Walter Damrosch, Dean of American orchestra conductors and composers, was honored by many persons in all walks of life for his efforts to bring good music to the masses of American people. The occasion was Dr. Damrosch's seventy-ninth birthday, which he quietly celebrated with members of his family here yesterday. In addition to family felicitations, Dr. Damrosch received cards, letters and telegrams from many prominent persons voicing their good wishes and hailing him for his long service to music.

Dr. Damrosch revealed in an annual interview with the press that his opera "Cyrano de Bergerac," first produced at the Metropolitan Opera House during the 1912-'13 season, would be given on Feb. 20 and 21 by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York. He said he had rewritten the last act and reorchestrated the whole opera, cutting one half hour from its performance time.

Many persons in their messages of good cheer to Dr. Damrosch recalled his efforts to disprove the thought that fine music belongs only to the few. It has been estimated that 10,000,000 school children have heard his radio lectures on music appreciation.

As evidence of his unceasing activity, besides rewriting much of his early opera, Dr. Damrosch made his debut a year ago as a pianist after many months of practice. He was also honored in 1940 as the year's "distinguished citizen" by the Abraham Lincoln High School of Brooklyn.

In 1938, Dr. Damrosch proposed establishment of a Federal Bureau of Fine Arts to develop appreciation of the arts among the American public, but the proposal was not taken up. Among other numerous honors he has received was the award of merit of the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare in 1936 for his significant contribution to American life.

Foes of Lend-Lease Bill Called 'Tragically Wrong'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—The lend-lease bill is notice to the aggressor nations that "the American eagle cannot be transformed into an ostrich," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, speaking on the Town Hall of the Air program at Town Hall here, declared last night.

Mr. Ickes debated the issue, "Should we adopt the President's Lend-Lease Plan," with Philip La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin, who held that the lend-lease measure was the "most far-reaching grant of power ever seriously proposed for any one man in the history of the United States."

"Every enemy of democracy, every Fascist and every appeaser is fighting the lend-lease bill," Mr. Ickes declared. "It is also being opposed by some sincere, but blind people. Sincere or insincere, appeasers or nonappeasers, Fascists or honest believers in democracy, those who oppose this bill are, in my opinion, tragically wrong and tragically misleading.

Not Commercial Deal

"Aid to Britain is not a commercial transaction. It is a vital part of our national defense. The British are fighting for self-preservation, to be sure, but their self-preservation is essential to ours."

A negotiated peace, Mr. Ickes warned, could be arranged only on Reichsführer Hitler's own terms.

"Hitler," he added, "is a man who keeps his threats and breaks his promises. The consequences to us of a Hitler victory or of a negotiated peace are dreadful to contemplate. Either one would kill our democracy. Either one would destroy our economy."

Mr. Ickes characterized the lend-lease bill as "probably our last effective chance to stop the spread of Nazi malignancy before it strikes at our lifelines and forces us to choose between fighting on our feet or living on our knees."

Of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who spoke against the lend-lease bill before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Ickes said by inference:

"One of the appeasers—the Nazi decorated flying hero—attacked the bill on the ground that we are in no danger of invasion except after internal collapse, but, internal collapse is precisely the Nazi plan and the Nazi technique."

Mr. La Follette, declaring that Americans are being "tragically fooled," warned them to look before "the final leap into the consequences."

"If we are not going into war—including an expeditionary force—Britain cannot win the smashing knockout the Administration is talking about," he said. "In that event, if Britain is wise—and I think she is more realistic than we—she will make peace when and on the terms she thinks best for her, and we can look out for ourselves."

The determination of Americans to stay out of other people's wars, and to stick to their task in the western hemisphere, Mr. La Follette asserted, does not come from provincialism or cold indifference.

"It arises from a deep conviction that America has a crucial and challenging role to play in the battle for freedom," he said. "Our great mission—and anything else should be secondary—is to blast Hitler's philosophy to bits by proving that men can have security and that men can be free. Only a living, concrete demonstration that this can be done will win, and the United States is the only Nation on earth still able to do the job."

Five River Plate Countries May Establish Economic Bloc

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 31 (AP)—A Paraguayan-Bolivian-Argentine plan for formation of a permanent River Plate Commission was discussed today as sub-committees of the Regional River Plate Conference began study of 40 proposals for economic co-operation.

Argentina advocated establishing several mixed technical bodies to be formed through bilateral agreements. Bolivia and Paraguay favored one commission with all five conferring countries—Paraguay, Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay—represented.

A second sub-committee examined transit plans, including three proposals on free port zones. Another, concerned with tourist and immigration questions, postponed sessions until tomorrow.

The conference, at which foreign ministers of the land-locked Bolivia and Paraguay hope to make progress toward their goal of a free trade outlet to sea, opened Monday but most of the time since then has been occupied with the introduction of proposals and preliminary meetings of delegations. Last night was the deadline for submission of projects.

Two of the latest projects introduced for consideration of the conferees were an Argentine plan for the repression of contraband and an Uruguayan suggestion for preferential distribution of raw materials. It was announced that the two plans already had been knitted into one, which the two nations would sponsor jointly.

A message in which the Presidents of Argentina and Uruguay and the Ecuadorian Foreign Minister expressed "confidence that the Montevideo Conference would be greatly beneficial not only to the countries linked by the Plate system, but also to the whole continent" was published by the Conference yesterday.

Alberto Guani, Uruguayan Foreign Minister, answered that the conferees were anxious to find solutions which "may co-operate for the prosperity of all the peoples of the Americas."

Informed sources said Argentina's pet project favoring a study of the advantages of a customs union probably would be adopted by all countries despite their lack of enthusiasm for it since the resolution apparently would not bind them in any practical manner.

The general feeling expressed in informed quarters was that Argentina was ready to make some concessions to Bolivia and Paraguay in their demands, mainly on the questions of transit, communications and custom and trade facilities.

Bolivia's plan to build a pipeline to get practically untapped resources across Argentina and Brazil met considerable opposition from some delegations, on grounds of expense.

Uruguay suggested formation of a commission to deal with all economic and customs matters growing out of the Conference. Paraguay and Argentina submitted projects designed to have the Plate Basin countries agree not to extend to any other nations any favors which may be granted to Paraguay and Bolivia.

Wright Field Strike Ends, Progress in Other Disputes

By the Associated Press

At Wright Field, Ohio, a strike which had held up work on a $1,550,000 expansion program was settled, but labor disputes continued to delay other defense projects today at various industrial centers.

Between 400 and 500 American Federation of Labor building trades workers who walked off the Wright Field Job Wednesday agreed to return to work after the War Department suspended operations on an electrical project where four Congress of Industrial Organization members had been working. The strikers had protested the employment of non-A. F. of L. men. The C. I. O. declared it had a closed shop agreement with the Penner Construction Company, New York, which was handling the electrical installation.

At San Diego, Calif., an agreement halting a strike at the Martinolich Boat Company shipyards was reported reached early today. Thirty Navy bluejackets worked there yesterday fitting out a minesweeper after the labor dispute had halted work on five boats for the Navy. The strike affected 160 workmen.

At Flint, Mich., Carl A. Swanson, Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, expressed belief today that a decision by Dr. George W. Taylor, General Motors-U. A. W. Umpire, has eliminated threat of a strike in the Chevrolet Division here.

Mr. Swanson said that, as a result of Dr. Taylor's ruling, a discharged Union committeeman has been reinstated in plant No. 9 with full back pay and no loss of seniority.

Union members in the Chevrolet Division had voted to authorize the calling of a strike, following discharge of the Committeeman.

At Elizabeth, N. J., C. I. O. workers at the Phelps Dodge copper plant went on strike with the day shift. The local's President said the management had refused to permit an election to determine a collective bargaining agency at the plant, which has $74,323 of navy orders.

At Ottawa, Ont., a recommendation that 10 shipping companies, operating 54 vessels on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, recognize the Canadian Seamen's Union as the bargaining agency of their employees was contained in the report of a Board of Conciliation made public by Labor Minister Norman McLarty yesterday.

At Saginaw, Mich., Circuit Court Judges William H. Martin and James E. O'Neil today ordered a one-man grand jury investigation of strike disorders at the Wilcox-Rich plant of the Eaton Manufacturing Co. here Jan. 13.

The 26 persons arrested during the disorders are awaiting trial on assault charges.

Ample Room at Fair Rates, Miami Mayor Tells Visitors

By Alexander Orr, Jr.
Mayor of Miami

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—There's plenty of room here for winter visitors and at reasonable rates, too. I have completed a survey which shows that Miami is enjoying one of the greatest seasons in its history and still has plenty of room for thousands of visitors. This is due to the fact that during the past 12 months 7,768 new private homes have been built, together with some 43 new hotels and over 180 apartment houses.

The day is gone when a winter visitor "gets soaked" at any Miami hotel. Hotel owners realize that a satisfied customer comes back and they have taken drastic steps to keep prices in line. You can come here and get a room for almost exactly what you would pay in any large metropolitan city. They will toss in all the sunshine you can stand, free of charge.

Hotel prices are lower this season than in many years. Our survey shows that you can get a hotel room for from $1.50 to $3 single, or $2 to $10 double. If you want to live like a king, you can get suites from $100 a day up. But those are the exception.

Greater Miami's construction boom brings the total to 478 hotels with more than 35,000 rooms. The 180 new apartment houses give Miami 2,842 apartments. You can step into most any of them and get right down to the business of vacationing, for they are completely furnished, even to linen and silver.

After our visitors arrive and are settled, then we must feed and amuse them. To do this, Miami has built more restaurants per capita than any city in the world. We have 1,626 dining rooms and 447 lunch stands.

Indeed, 25 per cent of all the restaurants in Florida are located in Miami. So, you see, there is plenty of room and plenty to eat. Come down and enjoy yourself!

Senator Miller Gets Court Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Discarding traditional rules, the Senate promptly confirmed today the appointment of Senator John E. Miller, (D) of Arkansas, as a Federal District Judge in Western Arkansas.

Within a few moments after President Roosevelt's surprise nomination of the Senator arrived in the Chamber, Senator Frederick Van Nuys, (D) of Indiana, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked unanimous consent that rules be waived in favor of immediate confirmation.

Senator Warren R. Austin, (R) of Vermont, acting Republican leader, readily agreed and confirmation came on a voice vote to which no dissent was heard.

Senator Miller served a congressional apprenticeship in the House before moving up to the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt also nominated Peter Woodbury of New Hampshire to be Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the First District. The District embraces Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico.

To be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, Mr. Roosevelt nominated Roberto H. Todd, Jr., of Puerto Rico.

He also sent to the Senate nominations of four Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals in the Army and of 18 Colonels to be Brigadier Generals.

Year in Prison For Bund Chief And Eight Aids

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 31 (AP)—Wilhelm Kunze, National Leader of the German-American Bund, and eight Bund associates were sentenced today to serve one year to 14 months in State Prison on charges of violating New Jersey's "Race Hatred" law.

Two were also fined $2,000 each and the other seven, $1,000 each.

The men had been indicted on charges of making or permitting anti-Semitic speeches at the Bund's Camp Nordland, in Andover Township. They elected to file a demurrer, challenging the constitutionality of the law and denying the seriousness of the charges, instead of standing trial.

Judge John C. Losey of the Sussex County Court overruled the demurrer Jan. 7 and imposed the sentences today.

An appeal motion was immediately filed.

Sentenced with Mr. Kunze were:

August Klapprott, Andover, the Bund's Eastern Regional Leader, whose territory reaches to Florida, one of those fined $2,000.

Matthias Kohler, Irvinging, New Jersey Bund Treasurer, also fined $2,000.

The Rev. John C. Fitting, Union City, State Bund Secretary.

Richard Schiele, Paterson, Camp Nordland Trustee.

Paul Schaarschmidt, Paterson, also a trustee.

Carl Schipphorst, Glen Rock, Trustee.

George Neuppert, Cliffside Park, Trustee.

Leonard D. Clark, New York, writer for a Bund publication.

Two Parisians Arrested For Killing Cats as Food

PARIS, via Berlin (Delayed), Jan. 27 (AP)—A man and a woman have been taken into custody here for killing and eating 100 cats they caught on the streets.

This latest development in Paris food shortage came amid distribution of ration cards for consumption of cats, dogs, and other animals.

One young baker caught trying to lure pigeons to him explained that he wanted to train them to go on the stage.

Friendship of Peoples Held Basis of Hemisphere Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—"Our contacts with Latin America have grown from a small beginning 125 years ago to gigantic proportions," Dr. John C. Patterson, representing John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, declared at a banquet given by the Inter-American Institute of the University of North Carolina, under whose sponsorship 110 representatives of South American nations are here for a six-weeks Institute to promote better understanding between peoples of the two continents. "But," he added, "these relations have been political and economic only and participated in by a mere handful of people."

Dr. Patterson, an authority on inter-continental relations in the Western Hemisphere, was styled the "keynote" speaker at the banquet, attended by the Governor and other State officials of North Carolina, besides the visiting "good neighbors" from the South and distinguished men from other sections of the United States. His sympathetic co-operation did much toward forwarding the plans for the winter "summer school" here, now a reality.

Dr. Patterson first delivered a brief address in Spanish. During his main talk, in English, he declared that Latin-America took the lead in the great majority of efforts toward closer relations with the North American people. Discussing the new program for promotion of cultural relations that has resulted from the efforts of pioneers, Dr. Patterson expressed the opinion that while this program has "moved quickly, accomplishing, frankly, far greater results than many anticipated, we have just begun.

"A handful of interested men here at home and our diplomatic representatives abroad cannot alone achieve the goal," he added. "We must have the interest and support of the people of this country as a whole if we are to succeed."

Dr. Sturgis E. Leavitt, Director of the Inter-American Institute, delivered an address in which he said "the committee's purpose and method in arranging this Institute has been to acquaint our South American friends with our way of life."

Canadian Navy Puts Lace on Uniforms

OTTAWA, Jan. 31 (CP)—Yellow silk lace produced in Canadian factories soon will replace the gold braid which now adorns the cuffs of officers in the Royal Canadian Navy.

"It may not be so fancy," a navy official said, "but it will be every bit as effective, and it may be a worth-while economy."

The capitulation of France last June cost Canada its chief source of gold braid, he explained. The loss threatened to cause a hitch in naval uniform production, until the Naval Clothing Committee stepped in. As a result, a ruling is expected making possible substitution of lace for gold braid.

Colonel Donovan in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Jan. 31 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, unofficial United States observer making a tour of the Near East, arrived this afternoon at Istanbul Airport after a flight from Athens. He will consult with Turkish leaders at Ankara.

His plane was piloted by Lord Forbes, Assistant British Air Attaché at Athens. This was taken as emphasizing British interest in Colonel Donovan's Balkan tour.

Colonel Donovan left the airport immediately for the American Consulate where Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Handyside Marshall-Cornwall, head of a group of British officers in Turkey since Jan. 13 for staff conferences and inspection, waited to confer with him.

Further indication of the British interest in Colonel Donovan's mission, was the tour of the Libyan battlefront arranged for him while he was in Africa. He witnessed part of the successful siege of Tobruk.

The American planned to leave by train tonight for Ankara, where he said he would remain two or three days. He expected to interview President Ismet Inonu, Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, and Premier Refik Saydam.

Colonel Donovan plans next to go to Palestine and then return to Egypt.

Mrs. Roosevelt Declines Invitation To Address Coming Youth Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who addressed the American Youth Congress here a year ago and defended it against charges of "communist domination," has declined an invitation to speak at a gathering here next month sponsored by the Congress.

Disclosing this yesterday, a Congress official said that President Roosevelt, Sidney Hillman, Associate Defense Production Director; Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations President, likewise had turned down invitations to speak at the gathering.

Joseph Cadden, Executive Secretary of the Congress, said in a statement that Mrs. Roosevelt had been asked to attend an open discussion of the administration's lend-lease bill at the first session of the Town Meeting of Youth on Feb. 7.

"Mrs. Roosevelt was invited to speak to the Town Meeting," he said, "not only because the youth desire to hear her views on public affairs but also because those of us who have had the privilege of knowing her personally have the highest regard and affection for her.

"That she has not accepted our invitation is undoubtedly due to the fact that she does not want to associate herself with our opposition to the lend-lease bill and to other measures which we believe are leading this country deeper into the war abroad and dictatorship at home."

After saying that the President, Mr. Hillman and Mr. McNutt also had declined invitations, Mr. Cadden added:

"We are sure that young people will be interested to learn that not a single leading spokesman of the Administration is desirous of putting its policies to the test of free discussion before the nationwide Town Meeting of Youth."

President Roosevelt and John L. Lewis, former head of the C. I. O., spoke at the youth assembly last year. Mrs. Roosevelt addressed the gathering, answered questions from the floor, and also aided in finding lodgings for the delegates at hotels and at Fort Myer army quarters.

Mr. Cadden told reporters that Mrs. Roosevelt had apparently become "cool" toward the Youth Congress when it opposed peacetime military conscription.

The Youth Congress met last year in the government's departmental auditorium. Next month's session will be held in a sports arena because, Mr. Cadden said, the Congress was refused the use of the government hall.

Communist Tardy—Senate Sees Red

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. Jan. 31 (AP)—A "Little Dies" Committee of the Oklahoma Senate—miffed because a Communist leader stood it up—set out today in search of subversive elements in State institutions.

When Robert Wood, Secretary of the State Communist Party, failed to show up Jan. 29 for questioning about his opposition to a bill banning Communists from the ballot, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections swung into action.

It asked and promptly got from the Senate—amid loud and enthusiastic oratory—the power to subpoena and to spend with a free hand funds to investigate reports of subversive groups in institutions of higher learning and in State departments.

Joe Thompson, Chairman, promised that the Committee would proceed "in a judicial manner and there isn't going to be any kangaroo court."

The Committee expects to be going full steam next week.

What's in a Number? Nothing in Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30 (AP)—No more will political leaders and other influential persons in Indiana be able to ride in automobiles carrying low license numbers.

Gov. Henry F. Schricker put an end to the annual scramble for low licenses by ordering that the numbers on next year's plates start at 10,000.

Officials said efforts to comply with special requests had cost the State $10,000 annually in extra clerk hire and other incidentals.

C. A. B. Approves New Air Routes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board authorized Pennsylvania-Central Airlines today to inaugurate a route to carry passengers, property and mail between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Birmingham, Ala., with intermediate stops at Wheeling and Charleston, W. Va., and Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn.

A similar certificate was granted to Delta Airlines, authorizing it to engage in air transportation between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Atlanta, Ga., via Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville, Tenn. Also authorized was an extension of Delta Airlines' route 24, from Augusta, Ga., to Savannah, Ga.

In another action, the CAB authorized Eastern Airlines to include Birmingham, Ala., as an intermediate point on route 5 between New York and New Orleans, and to include Brunswick, Ga., as an intermadiate point on route 6 between New York and Miami.

Temple President to Quit

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP)—Dr. Charles E. Beury, President of Temple University since 1936, announced last night he will resign "sometime after Aug. 1." The widely-known educator declined to give his reasons.

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An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Washington Sideglances

Agriculture Secretary, telling farmers to raise more pigs, finds sow on his farm has been very co-operative—Michelet election forecast rings bell—President steals Socialist thunder.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Friends Again: On the heels of his appeal to farmers to raise more pigs, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, visited his Indiana farm and found that one co-operative sow had produced a litter of 10 pigs.

Noting the Secretary's glee a friend commented, "You seem to love the little pigs now."

"We always love them when the price is eight or nine dollars but not when its two or three," replied Henry Wallace's successor.

Prognosticator: Simon Michelet, Washington lawyer who almost single-handed runs the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club, predicted that 50,000,000 Americans would vote for President in the last election. This week the official record filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives showed the total vote to have been 49,815,312.

Mr. Michelet has been forecasting the Nation's voting volume for 23 years and never has been farther off than one half of 1 per cent.

Socialist Eclipse: Official election figures also bring the sad news to the Socialist Party that its presidential candidate Norman Thomas polled only 99,557 votes on Nov. 5 last. Back in 1920, Eugene V. Debs piled up 919,000 votes for the Socialists and Mr. Thomas himself polled 870,000 the first time he ran against Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

Moaned one Socialist: "What could you expect? After all, President Roosevelt has succeeded in getting enacted most of the legislation we've ever advocated."

"Small World": When Lord Halifax, the new British Ambassador, called on Vice-President Wallace last week, they talked of the little Yorkshire village of Monk Breton, where Mr. Wallace's ancestors were born and where Lord Halifax owns property.

In London, Wendell Willkie talked of his home town, Elwood, Ind., with David Grenfell, British Minister of Mines. An uncle and aunt of Mr. Grenfell's by the name of Hopkins, migrated to Elwood 47 years ago.

Where's That?: With Siam changing its name to Thailand and Persia to Iran, Americans are beginning to have little faith in any of their bygone geography training.

One Washingtonian was referring the other day to the "legation of Crei." A puzzled listener finally figured that she had seen the big white mansion on Sixteenth Street occupied by the Capitol Radio Engineering Institute.

Expanding Army at Fort Bliss Puts El Paso Close to Defense

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EL PASO, Texas—This sunlit city, just across the Rio Grande from old Mexico, remembers Benito Juarez. It remembers Villa and Pershing. It remembers 1917. And now another war is brought to its doorstep.

Far from the center of the political controversy, farther from the sound of the guns, El Paso is nonetheless informed and concerned. There are some 15,000 soldiers at Fort Bliss, just five miles away. Soon there will be 25,000. They roam the streets, and on pay days they fill the shops. Not counting the salaries of civilians the total annual pay roll at the Fort when the present enlargement is completed will be around $18,000,000 a year.

Economically El Paso couldn't help but feel the domestic reverberations of the world crisis, in spite of its comparative geographical isolation and the lack of industry, or other defense production activity. A military post nearly a quarter the size of the City itself, expanding its operations as a part of the national defense program, is a vital force.

Politically or idealistically El Paso is far from isolated. Even without the Fort to inspire their interest one gathers from conversations here that the people could tell you what's going on in Europe, and most of them would say, without emotion, that they see too that it is "our affair." With these soldiers and their horses and guns parading here daily El Pasans are more than ever aware of the real status of things.

Back Aid to Britain

L. P. Bloodworth, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, says he finds not only here but in the surrounding territory, out where this physical evidence of the military crisis doesn't influence them, that people are leaning toward all-out aid for Britain.

"Even among the businessmen," he says, "who down here as elsewhere in the country haven't always gone along with Mr. Roosevelt, there's sympathy with his foreign policy."

In normal times Fort Bliss, largest cavalry post in the Army, has up to 4,500 men. Right now there are a little over 15,000 officers and enlisted men. The plans are to send in more National Guardsmen and draftees to bring the total to between 25,000 and 30,000. Most of the newcomers are in the artillery and most of these in the antiaircraft branch.

Figuring that the average salary is $60 a month the total pay roll will be around $1,500,000 a month. That's more money than is spent in El Paso by tourists, and so far the tourist business has been the city's mainstay.

Then, too, some $14,000,000 is being spent in construction work at the camp, a lot of which trickles back through the shops and stores here.

Built on Solid Basis

But business was improving here even before this emergency. For example, retail sales in December of 1940 were 43 per cent better than December, 1939.

Incidentally El Paso has co-operated with the Federal authorities in the Fort expansion program in such a way as to eliminate a lot of red tape. It must have come as a surprise to the Government men, but the Chamber of Commerce told them to go ahead and take what land they needed and that El Paso would handle any problems that arose. There have been few of those problems. They insist, too, that there's been no profiteering.

Housing is becoming something of a broblem, however. There has been very little building in El Paso in the last 10 years or so. So far, though, with what was available, and with what the Government has built, the City has been able to take care of the influx of workers, and officers who bring their families. More housing facilities must be built.

Meanwhile an interesting suggestion has been made in connection with the use of one of two low-cost federal housing projects. One of these, the Alamito, is completed and occupied, except for two units. The other, the Tays project will be ready soon. Together they cost $2,770,000. The Alamito has 349 units, the Tays, 311 units.

The suggestion is that the Tays buildings be turned over to the Army for use as quarters for noncommissioned officers. This would allow the Army to use buildings now going up and intended for the noncoms, for commissioned officers, and make unnecessary an additional building project. This is now being considered in Washington, but has gone no further.

The significant thing about such an arrangement is that, while it would defer for a while whatever social good these low-cost housing facilities would bring, it would obviate the need for overbuilding to meet the emergency. After the crisis these quarters could be used for the original purpose.

Head of Vassar Sees Scheme for U. S. War

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, asserted here that there is a "gigantic conspiracy" to get the United States into the war—not a war of defense, but a war of invasion of Europe.

In an address prepared for the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation dinner, he said, "I raise my voice against this gigantic conspiracy, and ask that reason and religion consider together before the final and irrevocable plunge into the maelstrom."

He declared the United States Government, Army and Navy, are building for a war of invasion of Europe, and that "our diplomacy is designed to affront the enemies of Britain, to bring on the situation from which war is the only open way out."

He said, "I loathe and detest" the Nazi and Fascist regime, but that "for us to engage in a war to preserve one group of empires as against another, has no shadow of moral justification."

Olde 'Cheshire Cheese' To Resume Service

Associated Press

London, Jan. 31

Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese, Fleet Street restaurant familiar to many Americans, expects to resume business next week.

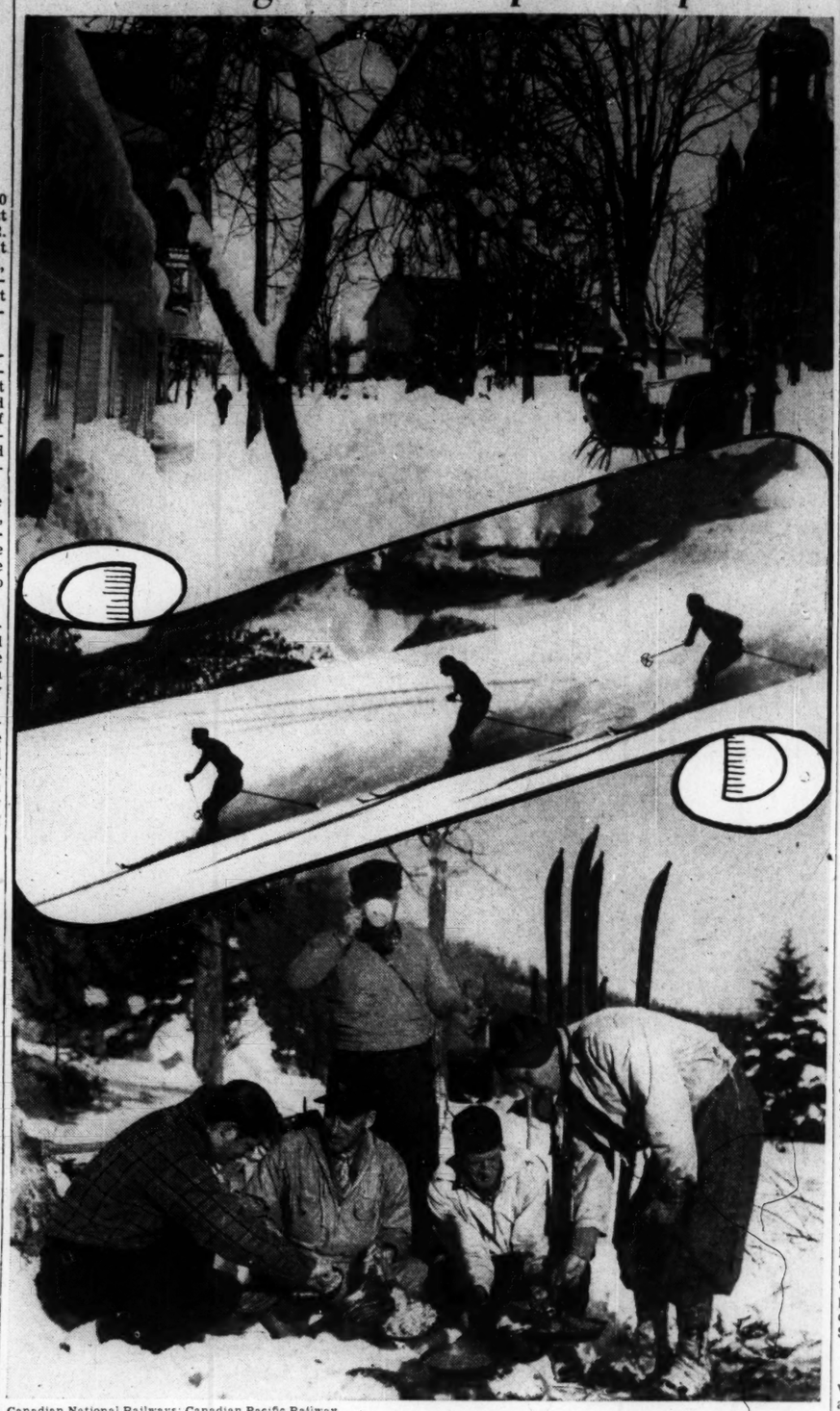
It survived a bombing and incendiary raid, but was damaged by fire Jan. 23 when a rat chewed a wire and caused a short circuit.

Among other things, one of the world's biggest punch bowls was lost. Chairs used by Charles Dickens, Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith, among the patrons of the place in past centuries, were burned but can be repaired. A Johnson portrait is believed ruined, and the long-preserved wax for Goldsmith's wig went up in flames.

Archbishop's Appeal

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP) — The Archbishop of York appealed to the British Broadcasting Corporation yesterday to permit Pacifist preachers to radiocast a gospel message provided they don't advocate pacifism.

Well-Nigh a Winter Sports Utopia



Canadian National Railways; Canadian Pacific Railway

Canada's Laurentians Offer Fun

Top: St. Sauveur, a typical Canadian "habitant" village, may be sleepy in the summer, but it becomes the "capital" of the Laurentian Mountains winter sports resorts when winter comes. Middle: Skiers zip down perfect hills, such as this one near the Banff Springs hotel. Below: No small part of the satisfaction of a grand session of skiing is eating a meal cooked in the open. Here are shown skiers in the Laurentians, near St. Agathe, pausing for luncheon.

Land of Maple Leaf Also Land of the Ski

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Canada, land of the maple leaf, has in a dozen years become the land of the ski trail and the ski tow as well. The Dominion's status as ski pioneer in the New World has brought some 25,000 miles of ski trails across the countryside between Canada's Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

And for 2,000,000 American skiers Canada has become the land of majestic peaks, undulating hills and winding valleys fragrant with dark forests of balsam, fir and spruce. White with the snow of winter and sparkling beneath the rays of the sun these lands present a picture of dazzling beauty. Sunsets of unrivalled loveliness and gorgeous colorings melt and fade, enrapturing winter sports enthusiasts with their beauty.

Everywhere the sloping hills of this mountain wonderland provide natural terrain for skiing, ski jumping, and tobogganing, while the many delightful trails threading through picturesque rolling countryside offer ideal cross-country skiing.

Many devotees of winter sports who previously spent their winters in Europe now enjoy the hospitality and charm of Canada. Canada's winter resorts compare favorably with the resorts of Europe and, apart from this, a winter holiday in Canada is decidedly less expensive than a holiday spent in Europe.

All Comforts of Home

Luxurious log chalets and snug hotels, furnished with modern conveniences and offering the finest cusine, are now available. Top-ranking Canadian and European ski professionals are to be found at these resorts. Ski schools, modern ski tows and jumps, toboggan slides and well-marked trails are available in close proximity to the hotels.

Canada's winter sports territory is divided into two main sections—eastern and western. On the Atlantic Coast side the Laurentian Mountains north of Montreal, Lac Beauport and St. Sauveur and other ski grounds near the City of Quebec and the Eastern Townships are among the better known. In the Western part of Canada the Lake Louise-Banff region and the area surrounding Jasper Park are outstanding skiing centers.

The Laurentians are becoming as familiar to many Americans as the course of their local golf club. Starting at a distance less than two hours by train from Montreal, this territory stretches over about 2,500 square miles and the names of many of its towns have become household words in the United States. Shawbridge, Piedmont, Mont Rolland, Marguerite, Val Morin, St. Jovite, Val David, Ste. Agathe and Mont Tremblant and Laurier are places visited each winter by increasing number of skiers.

Managements of Laurentian hotels, local and provincial authorities and members of numerous ski clubs have seen their efforts to popularize this magnificent countryside well rewarded. Last year over 100,000 ski enthusiasts traveled to take part in the various winter sports events offered at Canada's eastern resorts.

Another favorite locale is Quebec and Lac Beauport, 11 miles beyond that old fortress city. The Plains of Abraham, where armies of France and England once were locked in decisive battle, are now dotted with ski fans engaged in the peaceful pursuit of happiness in the snow. The Chalet at Lac Beauport is a hive of activity, colorful and exceedingly gay with skiers preparing to show their skill or learn the art.

Near by are the fine runs of Mont St. Castin and the ski tow which will take you to an altitude of 800 feet or carry you on to the 1,800-foot level. Also within walking distance is Mont Tourbillon with its celebrated courses which have frequently been selected by the International Intercollegiate Ski Association for competitive meets.

Eight Miles Down Hill

Here, too, is the Ski Line Trail which begins at the top of Mont St. Castin's tow and stretches for eight miles to Mont Tourbillon with down hill all the way and with several additional trails branching off through the picturesque countryside to take exploring skiers on thrilling side trips.

But skiing is not the only attraction in this vicinity. At the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec you will find many there to take part in the other sports for which this hotel has long been famous. One of the premier resorts of the Western Hemisphere, the Chateau seems to be always the center of social life and winter recreation. Skating and tobogganing are still as popular as ever.

Among the newer ski grounds developed in Eastern Canada is Grandes Piles, not far from Three Rivers and Stutton and Abercorn in the Eastern Townships as well as St. Gabriel de Brandon which is convenient to Montreal. Ottawa, too, is ski-minded and has a ski club with 2,500 members and many excellent trails which residents and American visitors claim are among the most attractive in Canada.

Dagmar, about 30 miles from Toronto, boasts a ski lodge and about 500 acres of ski area. Other popular places in this section include North Bay, Sudbury, Muskoka, Huntsville and Sault Ste. Marie. And so it goes, the list is practically endless.

U. S. Navy and Army Academies on the Pacific?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The grand prize for the Far West in connection with national defense plans has been posted by United States Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, who on Jan. 30 introduced a bill in the Senate to establish an "Annapolis of the West." He did not specify a site, leaving to the President to choose any Government-owned land.

The California State Legislature, just before it began on its month's vacation between sessions, was asked by one of its members to request of the Federal Government not only the establishment of an "Annapolis of the West" but also a "West Point of the West" in California. A resolution to this effect was placed before the Legislature by State Senator John H. Swan of Sacramento.

Plans for a two-ocean Navy seem to west coast citizens, and especially those concerned with bringing as much as possible in the way of industry and other pay roll activity to the West, to point most logically the way to establishment of another "Annapolis" on the shores of the Pacific. The idea of another West Point in this western area is regarded as a mere natural complement to the other.

Plan Not Entirely New

Senator Johnson's action in the direction of a second Naval Academy is not a new departure. He, himself, has previously introduced a bill with a similar design, and Representative John H. Tolan of Oakland has now in the legislative hopper in Washington a bill to provide for a junior Naval Academy, a two-year school, in California.

Representative Harry L. Englebright, Republican "whip" of the House, in announcing his willingness to support the academy bills, is quoted as saying that he had had such a proposal before the House for 10 years.

Here in California all the talk heard concerning establishment of the two proposed academies centers, of course, on California locations for them. Such choice of California locations in case the academies are established is not a foregone conclusion, however. California has the largest congressional delegation of any of the Far West states, and its Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations are versed in the art of applying plea and pressure on such important issues.

Next year the number of congressional appointments to the Naval Academy is increased to six for each member of the House, it has been announced, and an expansion of facilities at Annapolis to care for the greatly increased personnel of the Academy has been declared necessary. The sum of $10,000,000 has been mentioned.

Competition Would Be Keen

This amount of money, small when compared with expenditures and appropriations being recorded almost daily in the national capital, is nevertheless regarded on the Pacific coast as a sturdy nucleus for the establishment of a western branch of the Naval Academy, or, better yet, its twin, to supply officer personnel for the Pacific fleet for all time to come.

Not only the coast states but the inter-mountain states—Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah—will be acutely and actively interested in the placing of any military academy, until the choice of a site is made and irrevocably sealed. Each State can present a strong argument to support its claim to being the logical, even the ideal, location for such a training center.

Word has been received in the West that the Navy Department will look with disfavor on all proposals for a new Naval Academy in the West; that a strong sentimental attachment among Navy officers for Annapolis will work against any division of the school. This feeling is said also to exist among Army officers with relation to a West Point.

Senators Johnson of California and Homer T. Bone of Washington, both members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and their western colleagues in both Houses, are destined to hear a great deal of contrary "sentiment" from these western shores and mountain lands from this time until the academy issues are signed and delivered. Western pride as well as an at least normal interest in patronage has been challenged.

G. O. P. Chairmanship Battle Hinges on Status of Willkie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr.'s decision to resign as Chairman of the Republican National Committee brought signs today of a wide-open fight which may have vital bearing on Wendell L. Willkie's future status in the party.

Mr. Martin announced yesterday he had called a committee meeting for March 24 and said he would resign at that time.

Although he appeared firm in his decision, some high-ranking party leaders said immediately that they would try to persuade him to retain the post until the 1942 Congressional campaign, in order to forestall in intra-party fight over the chairmanship.

A dozen Republicans were mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Martin, who was chosen chairman for the 1940 campaign with the approval of Mr. Willkie and virtually all party factions.

While Mr. Willkie undoubtedly will seek the election of a chairman sympathetic with his views, party members opposing his support of the British aid bill have declared they would fight for a man of their own choosing.

One well-informed leader said today that the election of a new chairman would indicate whether Mr. Willkie was to be regarded as the party's head for the next four years or whether the opposition would be able to curb his influence.

Mr. Willkie himself, it was reported, would like to see one of the younger Republicans get the position. Former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut is said to be high on his list.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, an unsuccessful rival of Mr. Willkie for the Presidential nomination, was said to favor David Ingalls, his convention manager.

Thomas E. Dewey, another loser in the nomination scramble, was expected to favor Russell Sprague of New York, one of his backers in the 1940 convention.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois also were mentioned, but word reaching some leaders here was that neither wanted the job.

Mr. Martin, declining to state his preference, gave reporters this list of possible successors yesterday:

Mr. Baldwin; Harold Mason of Vermont; Mr. Sprague; Werner Schroeder of Illinois; Arch Bobbitt of Indiana; Mr. Ingalls; John Hollister and former Representative Dudley White of Ohio; Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska and Charles A. Jonas of North Carolina. Mr. Hollister at Cincinnati, however, said he was "not in the picture."

'Parking Fine $1? No, Sir, Take the Car'

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 31 (AP)—You could have bowled over Police Chief William H. Sears with a feather after he got this letter yesterday:

"On this date (Jan. 29), at about 2 o'clock, I was parked in the 1,000-block in Alaskan Way. When I returned I found a ticket for overparking. I think the officer made a mistake in the time. However, I don't intend to dispute the officer, and the fine probably would be higher than the value of the car. I enclose my ownership and registration certificate.

"P. S.—You will find the car in front of the main police headquarters."

Chief Sears looked and there it was—a 1921 sedan bearing 1941 Alaska license plates.

The fine for parking too long in Seattle is $1.

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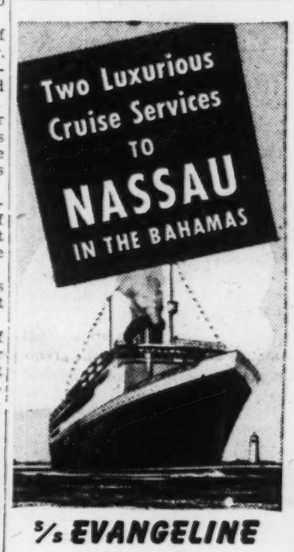

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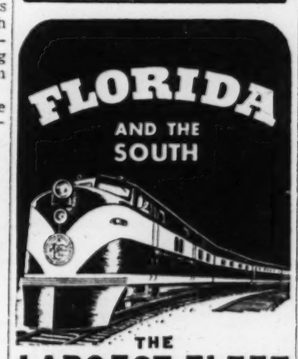

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Canada War Program in High Gear; Ottawa and Provinces Split on Finance

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 31—The recent failure of the Interprovincial Conference at which Canada had hoped to find a new basis of financial relations between the Provinces and the Dominion Government has left some bitter problems in its wake.

The extraordinary statement of Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, talking of a possible boycott of goods from British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario, because their objections ended the conference, is regarded here as a sign of deepening political friction.

Not only could Mr. Bracken's proposal, if implemented, gravely damage business in Canada, but it would be sure to bring reprisals from affected producing areas. Yet it is recognized that Mr. Bracken's Province, and the whole grain-growing region of the prairies are in difficulty, through the loss of markets overseas, and through the failure of the Interprovincial Conference to put Canada's economy on a sounder basis.

Reduction in Imports

Mr. Bracken says that, failing a new deal in finance as between the Confederation partners, some Provinces like Manitoba are forced into a serious position. If the other areas of the country refuse to co-operate, he says, there may be nothing for it but to reduce the importation of goods from the three Provinces which broke up the conference and refused to consider the Rowell-Sirois Report, blueprint of a new financial set-up for all Canada.

Under the Canadian Constitution, modeled in these matters on that of the United States, trade and commerce are exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. But as Mr. Bracken says, a provincial government, through the exercise of its taxation and licensing powers, can profoundly affect imports from other provinces.

Undoubtedly Manitoba could discriminate effectively against goods from British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario, which refused to consider the Rowell-Sirois formula which would have placed the major taxing powers in the hands of the Dominion which, in turn would have assumed provincial debts and the responsibility for their social services.

Loss of Markets Seen

Reaction to Mr. Bracken was instantaneous and Nation-wide. Powerful newspapers like the Montreal Star in the east, the Winnipeg Free Press on the prairies, and the Vancouver Sun on the Pacific Coast treated the Bracken speech as a grave symptom but they argued that the three Provincial Governments which broke up the recent conference did not represent the considered views of their people.

Ontario businessmen were alarmed at the possible loss of Manitoba markets and, further, by the prospect that the Saskatchewan Government would support its neighbor. Financial institutions wondered how drastic action by Manitoba might affect their investments there, since a Provincial Government can alter the terms of mortgages and similar equities.

Political Feud Kept Up

British Columbia apple growers issued a statement pointing out that Manitoba annually buys 500,000 boxes of Okanagan Valley apples, a substantial part of the entire crop. The growers appealed to Manitoba not to press its threats against British Columbia, until the British Columbia people could review the action taken by their Government at the recent conference.

Meanwhile Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario was pursuing his political feud against the National Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King with public addresses and paid advertisements in the newspapers. These advertisements, Mr. Hepburn's opponents charge, entirely distorted the proceedings of the conference, which they purported to elucidate. Mr. Hepburn attacked the Rowell-Sirois scheme and touched the most delicate problem of Confederation when he suggested that the scheme favored Quebec, the French-Canadian Province, at the exepnse of English-speaking people.

All this showed clearly that Canada was not facing merely a local political squabble but a grave threat to national unity. That however, did not surprise those who understood the background of the Interprovincial Conference or the situation which produced the Rowell-Sirois report.

The alternative to the report, or some other financial settlement, obviously was not a continuation of former conditions.

The alternative was known to be serious tension between the "have" and "have-not" Provinces. Mr. Bracken's boycott talk is merely one expression of a basic condition under which some Provinces cannot maintain their existing financial structures and public services under the taxation system of Canada.

Tax Inequality Charged

And the full impact of that top-heavy "jumble" of taxes, as the Federal Government called it the other day, has yet to be felt. It will be felt when the Federal Government starts to collect its drastic new war taxes in the spring, and later invades the normal sources of Provincial taxation. It is then that the taxpayer will feel not only the total burden of taxation but the inequality of that burden, as will the poorer Provinces.

But the Government of Canada and thinking Canadians are less concerned about these financial problems, grave as they are, than about the effect of Provincial quarrels on the Nation in wartime.

In these critical months Canada's chief need is unity of purpose in the war effort and that unity can be undermined by political wrangles. Up to now it has been the policy of the National Government not to intervene in such agitation and to stay strictly out of all Provincial business.

If the present tendencies develop—against the undoubted will of the people as a whole, who only want to get on with the war—it seems inevitable that the National Government will have to intervene with a strong policy. It cannot afford the luxury of local political upheavals at this stage in the world crisis.

Canada Sets Record In Camp Projects

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Jan. 31

What is described by the Defense Department as the "fastest and biggest" housing job in Canadian history has just been completed.

Permanent comp accommodation has been provided for 125,500 officers and other ranks in Canada's Active and Reserve Forces—a program accomplished in approximately eight months.

Today there are more than 100,000 men of the Active Army under arms and a large number of recruits in course of training for the Reserve Forces.

All told 13 encampments for the Active Army and 39 for Reserve Army recruits have been erected. The former will accommodate 89,000 and the latter 36,500, inclusive of the permanent training staffs at each camp.

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 31—Increased activity in a number of branches of Canada's war program is expected from conferences that have been going on in the Domniion Cabinet since the return from Britain of Col. James L. Ralston and C. D. Howe. The two key Ministers of Defense and Munitions during their stay of some weeks in the front line of battle in Britain have had, it is felt, every opportunity to learn from British Government officials and military leaders the nature and extent of the aid Britain expects from Canada immediately and in the months to come.

Nothing spectacular is expected. There is not likely to emerge any drastic change. It will rather be a matter of gearing up every branch of the Canadian effort to new activity to meet the urgest needs of a situation seen by the Ministers at first hand and discussed frankly and freely with authorities directing the defense of Britain.

One immediate result of Mr. Howe's return has been the announcement that new executive machinery will be set up to add driving power to the country's war production. A few weeks ago a Wartime Requirements Board was appointed, with Harvey R. MacMillan, former Timber Controller, as Chairman.

Seeing that priority be given to the production of supplies mosts urgently required was among the duties delegated to this body, and the Board has been actively engaged in smoothing out some difficulties in the aircraft industry.

Long-Range Planning

It now appears likely that the powers of the board will be further extended and that a long range planning committee will be set up as the apex of the administration of the Munitions Department.

Another announcement by the Munitions Department has been that the British Admiralty has arranged for the development of an extensive subsidiary naval industry in the Dominion. The work is already well under way.

The capital investment in plants to produce equipment for the Royal Navy will amount to about $17,500,000 and the annual output in guns, mountings, naval projectiles and torpedo gear will reach a value of "tens of millions of dollars" according to the announcement. "In order to accelerate production" the statement said: "Established firms were chosen to do this work.

As far as possible, orders have been distributed in those areas where skilled help is most readily available." The plants are located in six of the nine Provinces of the Dominion. A British Admiralty Technical Mission at Ottawa has been arranging the naval construction program.

Delay on Training Planes

Dissatisfaction has been expressed in various quarters over the delay in the manufacture of one kind of aircraft, the Anson, used in advanced training in air schools. Fortunately the delay has not, it is said, impeded the development of the air training plan.

Originally this plane was brought from Britain under the terms of the joint air training agreement, but when things got particularly hostile over Britain in August and September the British had to advise the Canadian Government that they could not conveniently free the required number of aircraft. Thereafter it was arranged to build them in Canada, engines being supplied from Britain and the United States.

There has been some sharp criticism of Federal Aircraft, Ltd., a Government company formed to co-ordinate the work of a number of plants producing aircraft. One of the things hampering the even flow of production has been the necessity of amending the construction of planes to keep step with war experience. There is likely to be considerable discussion of lags in production when Parliament meets. From this discussion the people of Canada will learn whether present criticism is justified or not.

Lag in Munitions Output

There is a general feeling here that the war industrialization of this country has been impressive in its scope but that in the face of the urgency of further expansion judgment must be centered only on its deficiencies. Achievements are taken for granted. The recent award of more than $50,000,000 worth of contracts to the aircraft manufacturing industry indicates that this industry is very much alive. The problem confronting the Munitions Department is probing the cause of delays and in speeding production.

In the production of some war equipment it has been found advantageous to change patterns from British to American models. This has required engineering adjustment. As the American defense program swings into its stride, the production of some Canadian equipment dependent on purchases from across the border, has had to be dovetailed with the output of and demands on American industry.

Canadian branch plants of United States industries have not had problems such as these to contend with. As Minister of Munitions Mr. Howe said recently that thousands of carriers, trucks and tractors from Canada (many of them from American branch plants) were taking part in the Libyan campaign, and "were a significant factor in the British advance."

When the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold

Wide World

Italians Leave Bardia

Top: The British censor was glad to release this picture of this long, long column of Italian prisoners of war leaving Bardia following the fall of Mussolini's Libyan stronghold, Bardia. It is reported that operations by the British Army of the Nile in this engagement resulted in the capture of upward of 25,000 Italian troops.

Bottom: In addition to the 25,000 prisoners taken at Bardia, the British got control of huge supplies of machine guns, rifles, mortars and great stores of ammunition and food which the Italians had abandoned in the eagerness to surrender.

Willkie Pities German Invaders After Viewing British Defenses

DOVER, England, Jan. 31 (AP)—Mud-splashed and weary after a day in Britain's front line on the Channel, Wendell L. Willkie declared late today that British defenses against invasion appeared "very impressive and I wouldn't like to be the German attacking them."

He remarked that he had seen "some slight shelling" across the Channel, but that "it didn't amount to anything."

"The defenses exceeded my expectations in many ways," he said. "I think the Germans have a tough job on their hands."

Twice during an inspection of the Dover defenses Mr. Willkie saw anti-aircraft guns in action against a Dornier "flying pencil."

The thin-bodied German plane crossed the coast above the cover of clouds.

The first time the guns went into action Mr. Willkie was standing at the end of the eastern arm of Dover Harbor, about 20 miles from the German-occupied French coast.

The visitor also was shown articles taken from a German rescue float, which recently was picked up after it had broken its Channel moorings.

Anti-invasion guns mounted at the extreme end of the harbor fired several rounds for him to see.

After inspecting a giant gun named "Winnie" for Winston Churchill, Mr. Willkie drove back to London.

Mr. Willkie came to Dover unaccompanied by newspapermen, but press representatives attended his activities here. At London the Ministry of Information had said that because of the nature of what he was to be shown "we must exclude the press."

It was announced that Mr. Willkie would visit Coventry and Birmingham, two of the most heavily bombed cities, on a Sunday trip into the Midlands.

In his tour yesterday Mr. Willkie visited the Temple, including the law school and lawyers' offices, and chatted with barristers and clerks. Of the destruction there, he said, "it was very bad luck and so utterly futile."

He called at the Admiralty, chatted with First Lord A. V. Alexander.

Australia Prepares to Push Production of Anti-Tank Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The next important development in Australia's rapidly-expanding munitions program will be the mass production of anti-tank guns. Astonishing progress has been made in the plans for building the guns here.

Manufacture of all-Australian anti-tank guns is part of a vast and ambitious program of ordnance production for the British Empire. Australia is already building 3.7-inch and 3-inch anti-aircraft rifles, and machine-guns; and other guns, such as 25-pounders and Bren guns, will be in production soon.

The anti-tank guns, for which about 60 firms in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia are now busy making parts, is so new that it was possible to equip the British Army with only a small number of them before the Germans launched their offensive in Belgium last May.

General Motors-Holden's Ltd, subsidiary of the famous American automobile concern, was appointed major co-ordinating contractor, with full responsibility for ensuring manufacture of the gun parts by sub-contractors in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.

Not the least exacting task in the project is the preparation of tools, jigs, and fixtures to enable production to begin. All of them were made in Australian workshops, a striking contrast to conditions prevailing before the war, when it was customary to import all such production adjuncts from Britain.

The construction locally of anti-tank guns will add enormously to the efficiency of the Australian Imperial Force, serving abroad.

Australia Booms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The Australian Government is rapidly carrying out its set policy of decentralization of munitions production, as part of the Dominion's war effort.

Latest evidence of this is the Government's decision to establish a £1,000,000 munitions factory in Queensland. This factory is expected to give employment to about 2,500 men.

The Queensland State Government will co-operate to provide railway transport, electric power and water supply to the new factory, which will be Commonwealth-controlled.

Work on the erection of the new factory is to begin immediately. In addition, the State Government has received a contract from the Federal authorities to manufacture 500,000 25-pounder shells at the State railway workshops at Ipswich, a town about 25 miles from Brisbane. A number of Queensland private engineering firms also have been given munition contracts.

Five Ship Sinkings Reported

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Two ships that formerly traded between eastern United States ports and Europe—the 5,613-ton Swedish freighter Oxelosund and the Norwegian freighter Haalegg, 1,758 tons—have been sunk by "enemy action," maritime sources said.

No details were available except that the Oxelosund went down near Narvik, Norway.

[The sinking of the British trawler Pelton was reported Jan. 30 by the British Admiralty.

In Berlin the High Command reported that long-range German warplanes sank the 6,070-ton merchant ship Austvard 250 miles off Donegal, Ireland, and another smaller vessel near the mouth of the Humber River on the English East Coast.

Lloyd's register lists the Austvard as a 3,677-ton vessel of Norwegian registry.]

'Sub' Off Canada

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—A radio report from a British freighter indicates big ocean-going Axis submarines may be operating east of St. John's, N. F., site of one of the naval bases leased by the United States from Britain.

The 4,868-ton Sheaf Crown reported Jan. 30 she had sighted a "suspicious submarine" approximately 60 miles east of St. John's. No further word from her was heard.

Canada has no submarines, and it was believed unlikely that any United States underseas craft would be operating that far north.

In the past year, there have been several reports of Nazi submarine activity in the Caribbean and off the coast of South America, but this was the first hint of operations at the northern end of the Great Banks, outside the Pan-American neutrality belt.

Maritime circles expressed the belief that it would be possible for a large ocean-going submarine to operate in that vicinity. Germany reportedly has built a number of such craft.

During the World War the famous German submarine Deutschland made two 20-day trips to the United States and returned to Germany with commercial cargoes.

Before America entered the war in 1917, the fighting submarine U-53 also stopped in an East Coast port. On her outward voyage she sank six Allied and neutral contraband ships a few miles at sea. Before the war ended, German submarines picked off 91 ships in American coastal waters.

Belgium Has Less Food Than in '14

BRUSSELS, via Berlin, Jan. 31 (AP)—Members of the Hoover Inquiry Committee on European Human Needs said today they had been told the Belgian shortage of food and medical supplies in many respects was greater than after the German occupation in 1914.

Belgium needs urgently these things, in the order named, they were informed: wheat, canned goods (especially milk); meat, oil, iodine, cod liver oil and clothing.

The Committee, headed by Frederick Dorsey Stephens, left for Berlin after studies of the situation in both Belgium and the Netherlands. They were aided by Belgian, Dutch and German authorities.

The need for wheat was said to be the most pressing. Some is coming in from Russia, Germany and France, the Committeemen were told, but much more will be required—perhaps 300,000 tons additional before the 1941 harvest—to increase rations to a point regarded as adequate for scanty but sufficient nourishment for the population.

Descriptions of the situation in Belgium, given to the Committee, ranged from a drab picture of hopelessness to an opinion in some quarters that with the co-operation of all neighboring countries, and possibly the United States, the emergency may be met without undue suffering.

In view of difficulties of transport and the divergent German and British views about American aid to Belgium, Mr. Stephens would make no prediction as to what the United States would be able to do.

British Head for Bengasi

Continued from Page 1

and rocks stretching all the way to Tripolitania.

Belief that the Italians might make a stand at Bengasi was enhanced by the fact it is only 500 miles from the Sicilian airdromes from which German dive bombers began operating recently.

In their favor, however, the British contend, is the fact that the country between Derna and Bengasi has more and better roads than territory so far conquered, which would facilitate movement of their mechanized units.

It was uncertain here how many men Marshal Graziani has at his disposal to defend Bengasi. Reports from the front indicated that the Derna garrison conisted of about 10,000 men, and it was presumed that many of these had retreated westward before the British entered the town.

There was no indication that the British had cut the coastal road beyond Derna before the final assault and the communiqué announcing its capture made no mention of prisoners.

Between Bengasi and Derna, a matter of 150 miles, lie the Jebel Akdar Mountains, which rise to a height of approximately 2,000 feet in some places.

The range extends inward about 80 miles from the rockbound Mediterranean Coast, sloping away gradually to the desert.

Fertile Area

Between the north slopes, which are fairly heavily wooded, and the desert lies a fertile, well-watered area rich in crops—notably barley and grazing land.

Some 20,000 Italian farmer-colonists have been settled there in recent years.

Approximately 50 miles west of Derna, on the coast, lies Cirene, the original capital of Cirenaica and once a Greek colony. The town was at one time the headquarters of Marshal Graziani's Eastern Libyan Army, but the British reported the headquarters had been removed to the West after the fall of Tobruk, Jan. 22.

Derna had been defended by less than 10,000 Italians, British sources disclosed, but they fought with a violence encountered nowhere else in Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's long-continued thrust to the West.

While the British consolidated their position in Derna, mechanized units struck on toward Bengasi.

The Italians appear to have made a special effort to hold the British outside the town long enough to throw up a new defensive line some miles to its west.

Derna had no great ring of fortifications like Bardia and Tobruk, but three forts on the ridges dominating its approaches were thick with big guns which poured thousands of shells upon the attacking British, led by Australian infantrymen.

Counterattacks Launched

For the first time in the Libyan campaign, the Italians were reported to have tried to launch "real counterattacks" which, though speedily crushed, indicated the Fascists had recovered from the shock of British successes beginning at Sidi Barrani, Egypt.

Fascist aircraft were stated to have operated in some force and seemed to show "a new will to fight."

Two Italian prisoners insisted that General Annibale ("Electric Whiskers") Bergonzoli, whom the British have called a fugitive, was in command of the defense of Derna, and had been commissioned to organize a new line behind it in a final attempt to halt the British drive and save Bengasi.

The town never was wholly surrounded and from the first day of the general attack, when British armored forces racing from Tobruk had reached Derna's outskirts, the Italians strongly resisted.

Nazi Role in Mediterranean

Continued from Page 1

ineffective, Germany is now taking a hand in the Mediterranean.

The Nazis have entered the Mediterranean struggle with their Stuka planes. Several weeks ago a heavily guarded British convoy was attacked by these dive bombers in the narrow waters of the Strait of Sicily, and considerable damage was inflicted, the cruiser Southampton being lost and the aircraft carrier Illustrious being put out of action.

Malta Attacked

Since that time similar attacks have been made on Malta and other convoys by Stukas.

Level flight bombing, unless the absence of anti-aircraft defense permits it being conducted from comparatively low altitudes, has not proved to be very successful, whereas the dive bomber has demonstrated its capacity to make hits.

In this form of attack, which originally was developed by the United States Navy, the plane dives at a steep angle directly at the target from a great height, and attains a tremendous speed—500 or more miles per hour. When at a comparatively low altitude, the bomb is released and the plane zooms to escape.

Owing to the great speed of the plane, its attack is consummated in a matters of seconds, and for this reason the ordinary antiaircraft gun is ineffective once the dive has been begun. Reliance must be placed on steady streams of projectiles from heavy machine guns and multiple pom-poms.

Case of the Illustrious

However, the best way to break up a dive bomber attack is to attack them with fighting planes before they attain a position from which to start the dive.

The published accounts of the initial Stuka attack gave the impression that it was a surprise which caught the Illustrious with few if any fighting planes in the air. If such were the case, it was a violation of the tactical rules for handling aircraft from a carrier which require that as many fighting planes as possible constantly be kept aloft on patrol duty, and in position, i. e. at a high altitude, to attack approaching enemy planes, especially when in waters where attacks are likely to be made.

The Strait of Sicily is the bottleneck of the Mediterranean in so far as British shipping is concerned. If German Stukas based in Sicily can deny this narrow stretch of water to the British, then supplying British forces in the Eastern Mediterranean becomes a difficult matter. And by the same token, Near East oil for Britain will have to take the long route around the tip of Africa.

Furthermore, should the Stuka, operating under advantageous conditions, prove to be as formidable a danger to surface ships as is contended by one school of thought, the entire British plan of campaign in the Mediterranean may be compromised.

There can be no question but that a series of Stuka successes will have the effect of pinning to the Mediterranean British naval units which could be used to great advantage elsewhere, and of drawing from Great Britain bombing and fighting planes in quantities that can ill afford to be spared.

Potential Danger

That the British recognize the potential danger of the Stuka, may be inferred from the regularity with which they subject the German-occupied bases in Sicily to air raids. At present these raids are carrier based, but as soon as Bengasi is taken it can be used as a jumping off spot.

Perhaps the need of such an air base is the reason for the rapidity with which the British are overrunning Libya.

In 1918, the still powerful German military machine cracked because the German people had reached the limit of their endurance.

Is Adolf Hitler confronted by similar unrest today? No one really knows, because conflicting stories filter out of Germany, but we do know that the Reich has been able to wage war over a longer period of time than was considered possible by the "expert" forecasts of August, 1939.

Perhaps the drama is drawing to a close, and before many months have passed, the Nazi leaders will be forced to cast the die and risk an invasion of Great Britain.

With such a plan in prospect, Germany will exert every effort to draw British naval and air strength into the Mediterranean, and we may look for increasing German activity in that area.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Canada Restricts Cheese Exportation

OTTAWA, Jan. 31 (CP)—No company or individual may export cheese from Canada in shipments of more than 50 pounds without permission of the Dairy Products Board, under an order of the board made public in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette.

Cheese shipped to the United Kingdom by licensed exporter under instruction of the Dairy Products Board is not included in the order, the announcement said.

The Board also ordered that on and after March 1, no person may export concentrated milk products outside Canada without its permission. As in the case of cheese, the order does not apply to concentrated milk products shipped to the United Kingdom under instruction of the board.

Gayda Forecast

ROME, Jan. 31 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, well-posted Fascist editor, said today that Italy's land, sea and air forces as well as Germany's had grown since Italy entered the war and "will soon show their efficiency."

His statement in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia refrained from details to avoid "prematurely informing the enemy." It was made in applauding Adolf Hitler's speech yesterday which, Signor Gayda said, Italians welcomed as "confirming that the joint war will come to a victorious conclusion within the year."

Axis Associates Felicitate Hitler

ROME, Jan. 31 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini congratulated Reichsführer Adolf Hitler on the eighth anniversary of his rise to power with the declaration, made public today:

"Together with me, the whole Italian people join the celebration with unchangeable faith and absolute decision to fight until victory."

King Victor Emmanuel also sent a telegram to the Nazi leader, expressing best wishes for Herr Hitler and the "greatness of the allied German Nation."

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Ice Floes in Lower Danube Bar Invaders

Bridge for railway traffic is only way of crossing for a long distance on strategic river.

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The eyes, or rather the ears, of the world are on the Balkans. Reichsführer Hitler is believed to be preparing to send his armies through Bulgaria or eastern Yugoslavia. In view of these rumors, it is well for one to bear in mind that during January and the first part of February the lower Danube is almost impassable.

The Nazi army is said to have shipped a large number of pontoons into Rumania for bridges across the Danube. But during most winters it would be impossible to build pontoon bridges on the Danube.

For a distance of a thousand miles—from the Yugoslav Capital, Belgrade, to the Black Sea—not a single vehicular bridge spans this mighty, full-flowing stream. There is a railroad bridge in southeast Rumania, carrying trains on the way from Bucharest to Constanza, but that would give very little aid to a Nazi army entering Bulgaria.

Long Distance Bridgeless

Along the whole extent of the stream, where it forms the boundary between Rumania, on the one side, and Yugoslavia or Bulgaria, on the other, there is no bridge of any kind. At the two points where a German army might pass into Serbia or Bulgaria, in order to move southward through the Vardar or Struma valleys, the Danube is a formidable obstacle. A January pontoon bridge is not feasible at either place.

There are some natural obstacles which the mightiest of dictators and the ablest of engineers cannot overcome. One of them is water frozen in such a way as to be neither solid nor fluid. The Danube is covered with that kind of ice, during the greater part of almost every winter.

The writer has often crossed the lower Danube. In the dead of winter, that has almost always been a perilous trip. For days at a time, no mail can be brought to Bulgaria or Serbia from Bucharest, except by way of the railroad bridges. From late December until early February travelers and businessmen find it extremely difficult to pass directly from Rumania to Bulgaria.

One year as late as Washington's birthday, this writer walked from Bulgaria to Rumania on the solid ice. The wind blew furiously about his ears, his suitcases became heavy and the ice seemed unfriendly. The river seemed as wide as a lake.

Icy Covering Unreliable

Beneath the Danube's ice, when the river for short infrequent periods freezes over, flows a mighty, unceasing flood, that takes away Nature's bridge, just as soon as the weather softens.

The icy covering is never very reliable. It always has soft spots. One crosses it at his own risk. When you ask the Bulgarian port officials about it, they shrug their shoulders. When you ask the Rumanian officials, they shrug their shoulders, too.

No army could rely on such ice. Ordinary travelers, however intrepid or naïve, seldom rely on it. Every year Bucharest and Sofia papers tell sad stories of rash peasants who dared to so rely.

Mobile Ice Floes

It must also be remembered that when the river is like that, one cannot build a pontoon bridge over it. One cannot work on it with boats nor with trucks. It defies man. If teams ventured out, they would sink. If boats ventured out they would jam and freeze and sink.

However, the Danube isn't usually frozen over solidly, in winter. As a rule, it is covered with mobile ice floes, which are very dangerous. The Danube has a frosting that coasts. Its winter surface resembles a gray-white escalator.

When the cold becomes extreme, the escalator slows down and stops. When the weather softens, the frosting softens, too, and begins to float along again. When one looks over the lower Danube in winter, he usually sees huge patches of ice, crowding one another, stretching from bank to bank and moving majestically toward the sea.

If one ventures in a rowboat out into that ice, it carries him along. He seems to be standing perfectly still and both banks of the river appear to be racing upstream.

The Danube's floating ice coat is a splendid spectacle and gives wings to even the most sluggish imagination. The floes crash constantly into one another, break one another to pieces, pile up on one another, elbow their way insolently among one another. Blue ice is smashed into white. Solid is ground into powder. Ice flakes and river spray leap into the air.

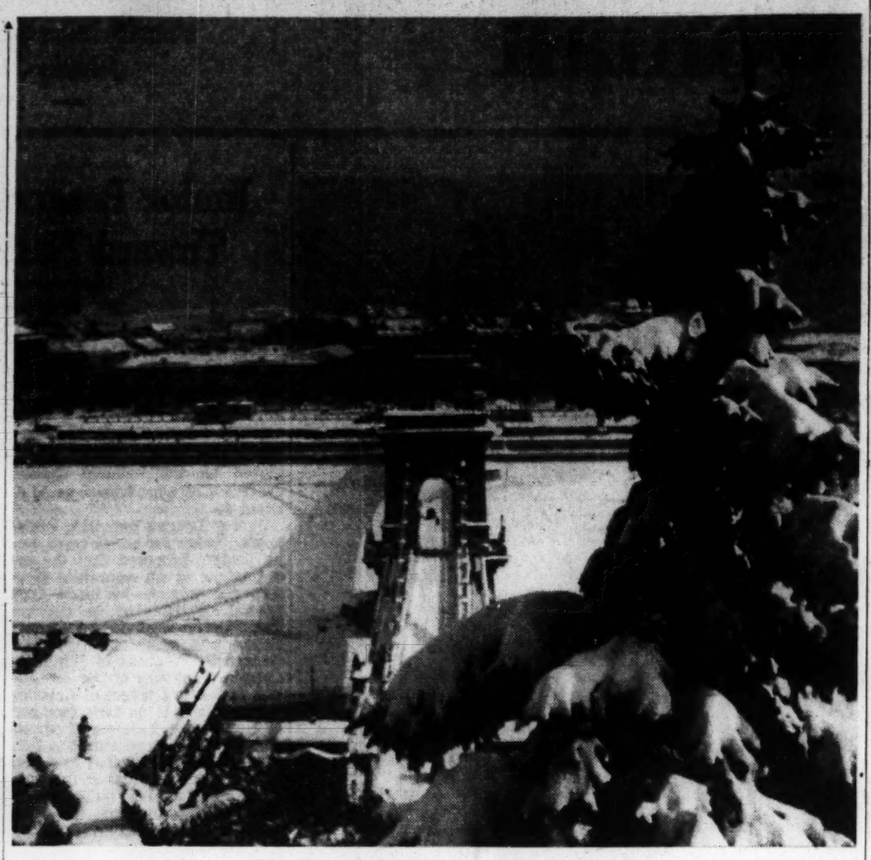
Move in Long Strips

Pieces are torn fro mone floe and glued to another. Loose fragments of ice are compressed by ruthless neighbors into new floes. Sometimes half a dozen ice streams seem to float separately on the Danube, moving down in long strips as lines of automobiles in a road with many lanes.

They run into Gargantuan traffic jams, crunch, creak, crash, then separate, slowly re-form and float on down in lines again.

When the river freezes over and as a vast, solemn ice sheet joins Bulgaria to Rumania, that process doesn't take place quickly or uniformly. It occurs piece by piece as when men build a bridge over a stream. The floes on one side stop, then on the other side. The ice frosting keeps moving only in the center, piling up furrows of white floe-grist upon the edges of the stationary ice.

In the spring, Danube's frosting floats away. In the spring conquerors are free to throw pontoon bridges across it, in half a dozen places.



The Danube in Winter at Budapest

Envoy to See Navy 'Teeth'?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—An American "good will" gesture of according a naval escort to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura through Hawaiian waters stirred speculation here on whether the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States would be shown some of this country's naval strength centered at that Pacific outpost.

Two destroyers were ordered out to meet the liner Kamakura Maru bearing the diplomat and escort it into Honolulu Feb. 1. They also will escort the vessel out of Honolulu when it leaves for San Francisco.

This was interpreted here as a friendly gesture to Admiral Nomura, both as a diplomat and a former high naval officer, despite the strain in American-Japanese relations.

During his stay in Honolulu, he has been assigned a naval aide, Lieut. Commander Edwin T. Layton; and this led some observers to wonder whether he might be given a glimpse of the naval power massed in that area to guard the Pacific.

The main United States Fleet has been based in Hawaiian waters since the maneuvers there last March, supplemented by other defense measures in the Pacific amid a growing conflict in American-Japanese policies.

The Government was believed intent on showing Admiral Nomura every courtesy as a means of assuring the Japanese Nation that the United States has no aggressive ambitions in the Far East.

But Admiral Nomura apparently is certain to encounter a firm attitude on the part of officials here on the question of Japan's program for a "new order in East Asia," which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has described as aimed at "subjugation and ruthless exploitation by one country of nearly one half of the population of the world."

Air Chief Declares Britain Needs Aid For Speedy Victory

OTTAWA, Jan. 31 (AP)—Sir Cyril Newall, Governor-General designate of New Zealand and Marshal of the Royal Air Force said yesterday "unless we can get as quickly as possible everything that can be spared from this continent our triumph over Germany may be delayed."

"When the day of triumph comes," he said, "I sincerely trust we won't do the same as we did after the last war.

"Then we were inclined to be too lenient and too forgiving. This time we must put our heel down and put an end to this Nazi scourge for all time."

Sir Cyril said he was convinced that Germany seriously attempted to invade Britain last September but failed because of the RAF mastery of the air.

"If he (Germany) tries again he will get another hiding . . . the British populace is ready to fight him from door to door if necessary."

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Heavy Snows Hold Up Greeks; Albanian Front Little Changed

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Greece's counter-offensive against Italian legions, which began in November, has been at a standstill in the winter's snow.

Daily war bulletins from Athens have told of continued Greek successes, but the battle lines have changed little since the surprising gains in the first eight weeks of the war.

While snows and bitter cold have slowed the operations, yet it was just such conditions that the Greeks said would aid their hardy troops against Fascists unaccustomed to severe winter fighting.

Natural mountaineers, the Greeks also have benefited from their knowledge of the wild country of eastern Albania, hardly suitable for Benito Mussolini's highly mechanized army. But the main fighting still is in the mountains and the snows still are there.

Roughly, here is the way the battle line looks today:

From Lin, near the Yugoslav border on Lake Ochrida, it runs south to a point west of Pogradetz, then bulges toward the central Albanian town of Berat, curves southeast again, then runs southwestward above Klisoura, through Tepeleni and to the Adriatic coast a few miles south of Valona.

One-Fourth of Albania

Thus the Greeks, in the November and December advances, pushed the Italians out of about one-fourth, or approximately 2,500 square miles in the southeastern part of the 10,629-square mile country Il Duce wrested from King Zog in April, 1939.

The Greeks have been aided by the British Air Force and by the British Fleet, the latter having crept into the Adriatic Sea to blast at Valona. The British also have occupied the Island of Crete, from which to carry out blockade operations, especially against the strongly-fortified Italian-owned Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean Sea.

The Greeks got their counter-invasion going with the capture of Koritza, Fascist invasion base, on Nov. 22, just 26 days after Il Duce marched against Greece on Oct. 28.

Greek troops next piled out of their Metaxas Line, drove across the narrow southern strip of Albania and on Dec. 6 captured Santi Quaranta—Porto Edda, Adriatic port Premier Mussolini named after his daughter.

Fall of Argyrocastron

Argyrocastron, the Italians' southern invasion base, fell three days later.

But there Fascist resistance began stiffening. There were no more reports of Italians surrendering by the thousands. Snows began falling and sub-zero temperatures had their effect on both sides.

In mid-December the Greeks said they occupied Premet, 15 miles to the northeast of Tepeleni.

On Dec. 23 the Port of Chimara, 25 miles northwest of Porto Edda, fell, and since then the Greeks have been thrusting toward their next coastal objective, the Port of Valona, major Fascist port of entry into southern Albania.

Greek forces began driving westward toward Valona captured Klisoura, mountain pass on the road leading to the port objective, on Jan. 10 and since have been engaged chiefly in warding off fierce Italian counter-attacks.

Lin Captured

Lin, the northern anchor of the zigzagging 100-mile front, fell to the Greeks Jan. 10, the first major point taken since the capture of Pogradetz. Raging snowstorms on the northern front have all but halted operations there since December.

After Valona, the next probable major objective of the Greeks probably would be Elbasan, 50 miles to the northeast in the heart of the Albanian oil fields.

Elbasan, big Italian base, has been subjected to repeated raids by Royal Air Force planes co-operating with the Greeks. Valona and Durazzo, the chief port of entry for northern Albania, likewise have been heavily pounded by the R. A. F.

Hull on Metaxas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today described the passing of Premier John Metaxas as a "great loss to Greece in the hour of her struggle for freedom."

In a message to his successor, Alexander Korizis, Mr. Hull said: "It is with a profound sense of sorrow that I have learned of the death of His Excellency, Gen. John Metaxas, Prime Minister of Greece. Please accept my most sincere sympathy in this great loss to Greece in the hour of her struggle for freedom."

'Almost Nothing'

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Turkish radio declared yesterday that in his speech Adolf Hitler "said almost nothing."

The commentator added:

"He had but two fresh subjects. One was a terrible attack on democracy made in the same terms in which until 1939 Hitler habitually attacked Communism. The other was America, whose policy he tried to influence by threats."

Armistice Ends Fighting On Siam-Indo-China Border

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan 31 (AP)—With Japanese military mediators looking on and a Japanese naval force standing by, representatives of Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China signed an armistice at 6 p. m. today, ending four months of intermittent fighting along their common border.

The pact merely established the positions of the opposing forces, pending peace negotiations under Japanese mediation at Tokyo, it was said by participating officials.

Naval Moves

SHANGHAI, Jan. 31 (AP)—A Japanese naval spokesman described a concentration of Japanese naval units previously reported off southern Indo-China as "a necessity in connection with the armistice negotiations."

The spokesman declined to amplify this statement and said he was not informed whether Japan, which is acting in the role of mediator, would "guarantee" enforcement of the armistice terms.

The Japanese naval concentration had enhanced belief in some quarters that further Japanese activities in Indo-China were imminent.

Reports from Saigon said two Japanese cruisers, two aircraft carriers and two torpedo boats were lying off the coast.

Dispatches from Saigon also have stated that final peace talks between Thailand and Indo-China would be held in Tokyo.

The border fighting grew out of Thai demands for the return of former Thai territory from the French colony, including parts of Laos and Cambodia.

American Fired On

HONG KONG, Jan. 31 (AP)—George Doyal, an independent American missionary from Los Angeles, Calif., told the American Consulate General today that a Japanese naval launch fired a machine gun at his small sailboat, which was flying the American flag.

Mr. Doyal, a familiar figure on the inland waterways around Hong Kong, said the incident occurred Jan. 20 while he was en route to Macao from Hong Kong. He told the Consulate General the Japanese boat rammed his craft, nearly capsizing her.

Then officials boarded and questioned him for two hours before leaving.

Mr. Doyal uses his sailboat as a floating mission.

The missionary said he had a letter from the Japanese Consul General at Hong Kong requesting the Japanese Consul General at Macao to facilitate his passage inland through Japanese-occupied territory.

American authorities here were expected to protest the incident.

Vichy-Berlin Distrust And 'Tense Situation' Reported From Paris

VICHY, France, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Paris edition of the newspaper Paris-Soir said yesterday: "There is no more collaboration between Vichy and Berlin."

The paper, which has no connection with the original Paris-Soir, now published in Lyon, described the situation as "very tense" and said "confidence between Berlin and the Vichy Governments has ceased to exist."

Jean Lachaire, writing in the newspaper Nouveau Temps, also published in Paris, said only a government of "almost entirely new faces, including those who were removed from the palace by a detestable plot," would be capable of resuming the collaboration policy.

Cox Urges Passage Of Lend-Lease Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Supporting the aims of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, James M. Cox, Ohio newspaper publisher and Democratic presidential candidate in 1920, was out today with indorsement of President Roosevelt's lend-lease British aid bill as a vital American defense measure.

In the view that sustaining England's struggle in the European war was an integral part of United States preparedness, Mr. Cox held that equally integral to the stressful nature of the emergency was a centering of authority. His stand was in a statement issued through the Defend America Committee here.

Service Men In Australia To Buy Homes

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 31 (Australian Associated Press)—A postwar plan for purchase of homes on easy terms by soldiers, sailors and airmen who are married or are marrying in the future, is being prepared for the Federal Government by the Assistant Minister for War-Service Homes, Senator Collett.

The proposal, which is part of a general postwar reconstruction plan, is to be dovetailed into the existing war service homes plan covering those who served in the last war.

Senator Collett said the principal postwar task of the Government would be demobilizing the Nation by replacing individuals in useful civil avocations. Fighter dependents, including children of killed or disabled soldiers, would be considered in the Government's plan.

Beria Appointed Soviet Commissar Of State Security

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—Laurenti Beria, Commissar of Domestic Affairs, was appointed General Commissar of State Security of Soviet Russia today.

The appointment was announced from the Kremlin in a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Council, without any accompanying explanation.

Mr. Beria, like Joseph Stalin a native of Georgia, was Secretary of the Communist Party Committee in that Province before coming to Moscow in 1938 to replace Nikolai Yezhoff as Commissar of Domestic Affairs.

Treaty Ratified

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—The official Soviet news agency Tass said that Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff of Russia and the German Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg had exchanged ratification instruments of a treaty on frontier and juridical status signed in Belin Aug. 31, 1940.

Yugoslavia Metes Penalties for Two U. S. Correspondents

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Yugoslav Foreign Office has restricted the activity of two United States correspondents after a vigorous protest by the Italian Government over their accounts of reported riots in Italy.

Winston Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, who sent a story of an alleged demonstration in Milan was barred from use of the telephone for seven days and use of the radio indefinitely.

Ray Brock, New York Times correspondent, was refused permission to use the telephone for seven days. Neither was deprived of cable facilities, but their stories were made subject to pre-censorship.

Japan Bogged by Rice Shortage? Empire Finances Found Wobbly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan is feeling the sharp prongs of an economic situation that steadily grows worse as food stocks shrink and war curtails vital foreign exchange.

Faced by the hard actualities of rice shortage, the recently admitted outlook of "no end in sight" for the war in China, and growing American opposition, the Government of Premier Prince Konoye evokes little enthusiasm with its waning efforts to define the "new structure" for East Asia.

Impartial observers see a sober prospect for Japan at home and abroad, although officially a bold front is presented to the world. It is generally agreed by long-time residents that a low point has been reached in the swing away from liberal, enlightened policies in Japan resulting in a restive, but still submissive population.

Rice Becomes Scarce

Nowhere is fact-finding more difficult than in the field of trade and economics, not only because of normal wartime restrictions on information, but because of Japan's admittedly dark future. All has been staked on a victory in the world of Triple Axis aims, presumably including an economic order that would open to Japan the rich resources of Southeast Asia.

During the present uneasy months when Germany and Britain prepare for what is expected to be a decisive stage in the main war, Japan finds even rice—daily staple of high and low in the Island Kingdom—so short that imports may exceed 100,000,000 bushels.

From the relative detachment of Hong Kong, China Air Mail estimates the rice import needs of Japan as ranging between 80,000,000 and 140,000,000 bushels. Shanghai reports that Japanese inroads on rice in the surrounding countryside have driven the metropolis of the Yangtze to rely heavily on distant suppliers.

Closely related to Japan's anticipated drives southward is the necessity for assuring rice and other foods that have not been squeezable from China in sufficient quantities.

Facts Seep Through

Gradually the facts about Japan's poor rice harvest are seeping through delusive official statements. Only about three fourths of national requirements can be supplied from domestic paddies. The crop apparently is close to 300,000,000 bushels, considerably below the unsatisfactory levels of recent years.

French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) have export surpluses that together total less than Japan's present need. Moreover, assuming a Japanese effort to seize or dominate those exports, the same factors come into play that have decreased Japan's own rice production. These factors center on the dislocation of production through warfare and especially the removal of manpower from the paddies.

In normal times, Japan is able to supply its own rice needs, and to maintain a surplus stock. These surpluses now are depleted, and the anticipated inrush of foodstuffs from conquered territories has not materialized.

While China struggles with skyrocketing living costs, Japan prides itself on rigid controls that are cited as actually reducing the index figure of food against wages. But the price situation is far from satisfactory, with many loopholes between official estimates and the daily marketing of housewives.

Rations for Japan

Japanese, like Europeans, already taste the rationing system. The sight of long queues standing before food stores is becoming familiar. Milk for babies, sugar, and many infant necessities require a doctor's certificate.

Clothing and manufactured articles, deteriorating for some time in quality, are harder to obtain. Japan is peculiarly dependent on imports for the extensive industrial competition that made inroads on world markets before Japanese energies became mired in the "China Affair."

Shortages of fuel oil are restricting many essential services, including the fishing fleets that normally supply an important element in the Japanese diet. Heating and cooking are difficult due to lack of fuel, including charcoal. The winter allotment of charcoal in several cities amounts to only half a pound a day for each person.

As these and other direct hardships register on the populace, the task of Japan's leaders becomes more difficult. But the Japanese are inured to hardship, and show as yet few signs of breaking under the strain that daily becomes more intense.

Japan Army Aides Received by Hitler

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Jan. 31

Reichsführer Hitler received a Japanese military mission, headed by Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, at the Chancellery today.

The delegation soon will visit battlefields in Western Europe and inspect German Army and Air Force facilities.

The mission is in Germany for consultation under the three-power pact of Germany, Italy and Japan.

British Call Speech of Hitler Fantastic Effort to Scare U. S.

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The British press devoted its headlines to Adolf Hitler's "threat" to the United States, but in editorial comments dismissed the Führer's speech yesterday as "pure fantasy" and incapable of scaring Americans.

"A rational world can take it seriously only as a revelation of dangerous delusions of a disordered mind," said the Daily Telegraph.

The Times, of London, said "America was once more warned of the dire consequences of giving assistance to Britain," but added, "the tone of the warning showed a prudent disinclination to challenge American opinion . . ."

The Daily Express comment was: "You may anger Americans by threats. You won't scare them. Swiftly Roosevelt gave Hitler evidence of that by releasing to the world the text of his week-old message to Lord Halifax (new British Ambassador to the United States). It is a pledge of warm friendliness to Britain."

Both The Times and the Laborite Daily Herald suggested that the Führer's speech was intended for German home consumption. The Herald added, "it has no resemblance to reality. It is pure fantasy."

[The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a German-language broadcast heard by CBS in New York last night, remarked: "Hitler is right; this war will end with collapse and a revolution on one side or on the other, and we in Great Britain make our prophesy: the free peoples of Great Britain and of America will fight this war to the bitter end, and, to use Hitler's own words, the German people will do all that which is necessary for its own interests, which is that it will be forced to throw off the Nazis."]

Berlin Version

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (AP)—Authorized sources reiterated emphatically today that Adolf Hitler referred only to ships reaching the English combat zone when he spoke yesterday of torpedoing vessels at sight.

[The Führer, in his anniversary speech yesterday, said:

"Let there be no deception about one fact: whoever believes he can help England must at all events know one thing:

"Every ship, with or without convoy, that comes within range of our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed."]

They said the entire context of the speech showed no other interpretation was possible. They acknowledged, however, that the warning to neutrals also was addressed to the United States not to send ships convoyed or otherwise into this combat zone.

Soviet Silent

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Soviet press published prominently but without comment today accounts of Chancellor Hitler's speech yesterday in Berlin.

U. S. Francis Aids Britain—as 'Frances'

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Passersby smile when they notice the insignia of the Women's Volunteer Service on his shoulder but it is no joke to Francis Blake, New York stock broker's son.

When the war started Mr. Blake, cousin by marriage of Lord Templemore and Lord Hothfield, was determined to serve Britain. Because he was an alien the Civil Defense, Red Cross and several other civilian units said "No."

The W. V. S. accepted him and each day Mr. Blake drives a truck through the countryside carrying anything from bandages to babies.

There is no talk of presenting him with a green herringbone tweed worn by all members of the service, but out of deference to the only male member of the W. V. S. he will be supplied with trousers, not a skirt.

Irish Cattle Admitted

DUBLIN, Jan. 31 (AP) — The British port of Birkenhead has been reopened to Irish livestock, it was announced here yesterday. The British Ministry of Agriculture had banned Eire livestock because of a cattle disease in County Derry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The dual strain of war and dislocated trade, diplomatic sources said today, may become so intense on Japan's economic structure that realization of Japanese dreams of "a new order" in the Far East must be indefinitely postponed.

Because of the increasingly critical state of affairs, it was said, Japan may feel compelled to take "drastic steps" in an effort to remedy the economic position. The diplomatic sources based their opinions on authoritative information recently received.

As examples of what to expect in event of a "drastic steps" decision, these sources cited Japan's armed intervention in French Indo-China, the strong pressure on the Netherlands East Indies for extensive economic concessions, and the diplomatic push to establish a Japanese-dominated "East Asia economic sphere."

American officials are interested in the effect that decreasing trade and increasing economic stress may have on Japan's policies and actions in view of possible repercussions on American-Japanese relations.

Foreign trade statistics reveal, officials here reported, that, despite frantic efforts to turn the tide, Japanese exports to gold-paying countries have been steadily decreasing to an extent that greatly diminishes Japan's ability to purchase essential raw materials in many countries.

Japan's serious need of oil, cotton, and other commodities for industrial as well as wartime production in the face of its drastically reduced purchasing power, it was reported, may become the paramount consideration in the Nation's future policy toward the South Sea areas which possess such a store of strategic and raw materials.

Tokyo has sought to prevent disclosure of unfavorable economic information by discontinuing publication of tables on Japan's import and export trade with geographical areas and specific countries.

From figures available for the first eight months of 1940, however, trade analysists have found that while exports to China, Manchukuo, and other yen-bloc countries have increased, there has been a steady decline in sales to nations where the Japanese are paid in gold, dollars or other vitally needed foreign exchange.

Imports from gold-paying countries (chiefly raw materials needed for industry and war supplies) exceeded exports during the first eight months by 825,000,000 yen, figures show, reversing the favorable trade balance Japan enjoyed in normal years.

[The yen is officially valued at 23.44 cents, but can be bought from 7 to 8 cents in some Far Eastern cities].

Food Shortage

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Sir Victor Sassoon, a British subject and widely-known banker of Shanghai, said after arriving by Clipper from the Orient that "the internal situation in Japan is anything but good" and that "there is a definite shortage of food."

"Labor is short and inefficient, machinery is not being repaired and so production is dropping," Sir Victor said in an interview. "Oil reserves now are down to a year's requirements. Some no doubt have been sent to Germany."

Regarding the tri-partite pact, Sir Victor said it was Japan, not Germany, which asked for the tie-up "to safeguard her position in regard to Russia," and that "no thinking Japanese wishes to go to war with the United States."

He said a Japanese attack on the Philippines "could be easily repulsed" and that he had no fear of the outcome should the United States and Japan go to war—"American material and personnel in the air is immeasurably superior."

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
January 31, 1941

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

It's All in a Girl's Training—Whether She's Helpful at Home or Not

Mother-Daughter Series—3

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How much responsibility does the modern teen-age girl assume in helping to run her home?

Mothers, I told myself, more than any other persons, should know the answer to this question. I decided to ask them, personally and by phone and letter. Their answers were frank and to the point.

"Responsibility? None!" replied a few laconically.

"Not very much," admitted others, indulgently.

"A great deal!" exclaimed still others, warmly defensive.

Now there is nothing new or surprising about these three answers. Girls' tastes and temperaments vary. They always have.

It is not mere theory to state that girls who receive training in homemaking from their mothers are more skillful managers when they establish their own homes than are those who have had no training. Whether they do their own work or hire it done, they are better qualified to direct its performance.

Asked Their Reasons

I asked mothers who admitted little or no assistance from their daughters to state their reasons for not procuring more help.

Many of them blamed themselves. They had started out not expecting help, they said, and it was difficult to procure it when, later, the need arose. They admitted a lack of system. They had no set tasks for their girls, no scheduled time to do them. They claimed they could not know when their daughters would be free to perform these duties, and therefore preferred to do them themselves to get them done.

Nearly all the mothers interviewed gave lack of time as the main hindrance. There is no denying that our teen-aged girls are kept extremely busy with studies and extra-curricular activities. Yet I found many instances, some of which I shall go into later, of girls still in school who have willingly taken over a surprising number of these tasks.

Different Answers

Mothers who employ maids differ in their answers to this question. Some of them expect no help from their daughters. Others have drawn up a regular schedule of light duties. Still others feel that they should demand a little help but find it difficult to obtain. This is perhaps understandable. Where there is a competent maid in the home it is easy to shift burdens to her. Then, when we lose her, we find our daughters (and ourselves?) annoyingly inert. Emptying waste baskets becomes a Herculean feat. Putting away groceries is more complex than a corporation's filing system. Yet these mothers admitted that they could better meet the emergency of the departing maid if more responsibility were placed regularly on their daughters.

I was interested, yet amused, to find that my next question brought forth almost invariably a uniform reply.

"What fault of your daughter's (in the home)," I asked, "is the hardest to cope with?"

"Disorderliness!" they answered promptly. It reminded me of a friend I had dropped in to see one morning not long ago. I found her busily engaged in that great Monday morning pastime called Picking Up and Putting Away. The staircase was lined with innumerable articles which she had poked between the spindles—on the first lap toward their upstairs destination.

"Don't tell me!" I begged. "Let me guess. Diana sat over here near the radio last night putting her hair up on curlers. She decided not to sleep on them, so took them out after a time and dropped them here and there. She dropped her comb and brush, too, I see. You've been gathering them up this morning and starting them in the direction of her room.

"And someone reading the Sunday papers tore out a picture here and an article there, and left them for you to rescue. And—let's see—Peggy dressed by a downstairs register this morning and left her pajamas and robe where she stepped out of them. You've put them on the newel post."

"And how?" asked my friend, round-eyed, "are you so expert at detecting all this?"

"Simple!" I acknowledged, modestly. "I used to be a Monday Morning Martyr, too. Finally I came to this conclusion: Everyone likes order, but few respect it. I decided I was encouraging increasingly careless habits in the girls and placing a foolish burden on myself."

"What did you do about it?" she asked, curiously.

What I Did

"I announced that I was too busy to round up their personal possessions. I warned that if they were left scattered I would no longer be responsible for them. Oh, it wasn't much fun. They had some frenzied last-minute searches for gloves and books and current events clippings. And I used to grit my teeth over the weird assortments adorning mantel and buffet. It helped, though. Naturally the girls still slip up now and then, but on the whole they are much more orderly than before."

"But if things stay out of place indefinitely, what do you do?"

"I write notes! You've no idea how effective they are. Quiet, impersonal, it's uncanny how they get things done. You know," I laughed ruefully, "I think young people can get awfully tired of a mother's voice."

From time to time I have jotted down tips which have proved effective in getting pleasant and willing help with home duties. Perhaps they may help, you, too.

These May Help

1—Spasmodic attempts at soliciting help are unsuccessful. Regularity is necessary to arouse interest and pride of achievement.

2—Expect a good job. Check up on the work and be generous with your praise. However, try not to call your daughters back for every little defection. Instead, next time say, "I believe you forgot to pick up the magazines and dust under them. See how much better the whole table looks if you can make a clean sweep and then rearrange the magazines." Something like that.

3—Be reasonable. Don't spring jobs all of a sudden. After all, young people have many engagements which are important to them. Plan ahead, and let them know in advance just what their duties are, in order that they may get the work done in time to keep their appointments promptly.

4—Many girls resent a dictatorial attitude, but will work like beavers for someone who uses a pleasant, conversational tone.

5—Girls sometimes have that feminine urge, after cleaning a room, to move the furniture. You may find it a surprising arrangement, to say the least, but try not to make any immediate shift back to normal. It takes the joy out of their attempts to achieve something different and interesting.

6—Write down jobs. This avoids forgetting, misunderstanding, friction, and grumbling. (And does away with That Voice.)

7—Let your girls work by themselves. Explain what you want done and how to do it, but don't hover over them. You wouldn't enjoy it yourself!

8—Never ridicule clumsy efforts. They are probably as earnest, though untrained, as your own first attempts.

9—Teaching cooking calls for time and patience. Attempt it only when you have plenty of each.

10—If at all possible, do not assign jobs acutely distasteful to your daughter. (Husking sweet corn which looks to be wormy.)

Avoid Monotony

11—Try to rotate jobs to avoid monotony. Otherwise it is possible to create a lasting distaste for a certain duty. I shall never forget the lugubrious sighs issuing from the hall one morning. Joyce, then 12, was backing down the stairs—more and more slowly—wiping out the corners of the steps on each side of the stair-carpet. Finally, with a particularly heart-wrenching sigh, she turned and sat down, fourth step from the bottom.

"Troubles?" I asked.

She turned a solemn face to me. "Mother," she said unhappily, "I don't believe I can ever dust the stairs again. I'm just too tired of them."

We finished the last four steps together and next day I gave her a choice of other duties, with rotation at frequent intervals. She is a willing little thing and I had not realized her distress.

12—Let your daughters have an active voice in home affairs. They can suggest menus; plan and carry out holiday decorations; be responsible for fresh bouquets all summer (and I do mean fresh); help prepare spreads for their crowd; suggest ideas for room decorations.

13—As for girls keeping their own rooms orderly, there is much to be said. Their rooms can be pretty awful. And, again, so pretty. Try complimenting your girls before your own friends on the pleasing order of their rooms. Don't overdo it nor make it too obvious. Young people are shrewd, you know, and are quick to feel they are being "worked." So be casual about it. You might make it a point to have guests leave their wraps in your daughters' rooms, but look before you leap!

14—A ten-minute warning notice is an excellent ally. It gives girls time to finish a chapter, place a phone call, or do a little hand laundry before reporting for duty.

Where Girls Take Over

I mentioned, earlier, instances of girls still in school who take over a surprising amount of home duties. Shortly before Christmas, I stopped at a home where there are three teen-aged daughters. The home is beautifully run with the assistance of two maids. I know the mother well and consider her a wise parent.

"I hear you are a hard-hearted mother," I began. "When the girls are home in the summer and you are at your lake cottage, you won't let them dance most of the night and sleep all morning."

"That's right," she smiled. "From the time they were small I have tried to make them see that the responsibility of a comfortable home is partly theirs. They must make an effort to keep the home pleasant. Even though I keep help, the girls must lend a hand towards the work going on.

"Lots of times in the summer they'll say, 'Why can't we sleep until noon? We don't want breakfast, or, if we do, we'll get it ourselves!' But I point out that on many mornings we want access to their rooms to clean them, and that it is frequently a hindrance having them in the kitchen at odd hours bobbing from stove to icebox, particularly on baking days.

"Last summer Alice Ann (the oldest) learned to clean and cut up chicken and fry it. She did it several times. All the girls must wipe dishes to help out on busy days. When they are planning picnics for their crowds I take them marketing with me and teach them how to buy.

More Valuable Than Luxuries

Another home I visited also has three teen-aged daughters. They fill me with admiration amounting almost to awe. I found the mother tossing off a white silk-jersey formal for one of the girls. (These interviews about got me down. I developed an acute inferiority complex. Not all you readers sew, do you?)

This mother was an only child of well-to-do parents. Her daughters cannot have the same luxuries she did, but they are getting something infinitely more valuable. I have never seen girls so capable in the home.

They are expert knitters; tackle cleaning as though it were a favorite indoor sport; consider mangling and hand-ironing mere child's play; and are proficient and economical cooks.

Last summer the oldest daughter, Enid, now taking a Home Economics course with emphasis on Experimental Cooking, took over the entire responsibility of planning and cooking on a budget of $10 a week for the family of five. (There were several staples on hand.) She liked it so well, and considered it so valuable an adjunct to her college course, that she continued it for six weeks.

She first made out menus; she next planned her order list, figuring approximate costs and amounts from ads in a local paper; then she went to market. For a time her mother went with her to help and advise, and to introduce her to the tradespeople.

A Good Shopper

Enid read labels carefully, comparing brands as to weights, prices, and number of servings per can. She visited meat counters and discussed various cuts with the butchers. She watched for and studied food articles in magazines and newspapers. Recently, back at college, she was the only girl in her house who passed a practical examination on marketing.

These three sisters have had the time and the inclination to develop extraordinary capability in the home. They relieve their mother of much responsibility, and I know it is appreciated. (Line forms on the right; and you'd better tell your sons and brothers to hurry, for it's already a long one.)

Home duties! They'll always be with us, no matter what strides science may make. Let's try to meet them cheerfully, companionably.

Third of four Friday articles.

Mrs. George V. Ferguson of Winnipeg, Canada, President of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, is shown here with her two sons, Stephen and Martin. Mrs. Ferguson has been in St. Louis, Missouri, this week presiding at the Association's national convention.

Junior Leagues Turn Efforts Toward National Defense

By the Associated Press

St. Louis

The Junior League, an organization of women whose names make society news, paid scant attention to parties and teas at its national convention in St. Louis this week. Instead, emphasis was placed on the national defense program—on what women could do about it.

Junior League activities center around volunteer social work, and its leaders proposed that the coordination of all volunteer services—for women—be made their special contribution to defense. The "Don't Wait to Be Called" slogan was emphasized by Mrs. George V. Ferguson of Winnipeg, Canada, President of the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

"Too many of us here, members of the privileged classes of our society, have been reluctant to fight for those objectives that in a time of crisis are essential if the military effort itself is to be sustained," Mrs. Ferguson declared.

"As our countries arm, as Canada at this moment fights," this attractive wife of a Winnipeg newspaperman went on, "we in the Junior Leagues are part of the home front. It is on that front that weaknesses appeared and disasters overtook so many free people last year. On our home fronts we too must admit many failures. We have not maintained, as we should have done, solidarity of effort and equality of sacrifice."

The Association, which is comprised of 153 Junior League clubs in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Hawaii, opened its national convention on Monday with 328 delegates present. The convention has proposed the establishment of a federal advisory service to set standards for women volunteers in the national defense program.

Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, Executive Secretary of the Association, proposed a basic program for women's participation in total defense, and suggested that the Junior Leagues could help centralize and co-ordinate recruiting, training, and placement of women volunteers.

"Compulsory community service stamps the totalitarian form of government," she declared, "while community service given voluntarily is a privilege unique to a democracy. In Germany and Italy," Mrs. Van Slyck continued, "the Junior Leagues would not be allowed to exist because married women are considered useful only in the home and unmarried women of marriageable age are not considered useful at all."

The only man invited to appear on the week-long program was a national defense official, Frank Bane, Director of the Division of State and Local Co-operation. "Once American industry is geared to the national defense program," Mr. Bane said, "it will roll fast.

"Women," he told them, referring to the adjustments which must be made with the coming of new army camps and factories in a community, "can play an important part by helping to ease their impact on states and local communities."

Tricks With Biscuits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The next time you are making biscuits, roll out half the dough and prepare to bake as usual. Then, to the remaining half, add:

½ cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ to ½ cup flour (since the sugar makes the dough thin and sticky)

Roll out, cut, and bake as ordinary biscuits. We find this a delightfully easy way to provide a sweet, hot bread for breakfast. It is a pleasant variation from coffee cake. The children like the cold sweet biscuit in place of cookies, too.

Due to the fact that I thoughtlessly used all my flour one day in a batch of biscuit, leaving none to flour the board, I accidentally discovered a very pleasing variation in the biscuit line.

Mix an ordinary batch of biscuit dough, leaving the dough slightly softer than usual. Flour the board well with yellow corn meal; roll the biscuit dough, turn and roll on the other side; then fold over and roll again, adding more corn meal as needed to prevent sticking. The resulting biscuits have a deliciously crisp, dry lightness.

This also makes an excellent dough for cobblers and shortcake.

Incidentally, did you ever try mixing your biscuit dough with a fork instead of a spoon? R. D.

Pompous and Funny, Aunt Grace's Dolman Steps Forth to Clothe a Tiny Refugee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Aunt Grace's dolman was a grand affair. It was made of a soft tan velour, with sleeves, deep yoke and shawl-collar facings of an energetic plaid of red, black and white wool. Its crowning glory consisted of two great tassels, astonishing in their architectural grandeur. This beautiful dolman came from Belgium in the early years of the present century, and added charm and distinction to its wearer for many a day. At last it was retired with honors to the cedar chest, from whence it emerged at intervals to be shaken out, admired, and then replaced.

For the information of today's women, who know the freedom-giving clothes of golf, skating, automobile driving, or even airplane piloting, it might be stated that a dolman is a woman's cloak, with cape-like sleeves. It adds a touch of interest to find that the word comes from the Turkish "doloman," for thus we see how styles link the generations of many nations.

And so Aunt Grace's dolman reposed peacefully in cedarized safety—until the war broke out in Europe, and calls for warm clothing began to come from across the ocean. The calls grew louder and clearer until, finally, they opened the cedar chest, and called forth Aunt Grace's dolman. Could anything practical be made of such a queer old thing? Of course it could; in fact, two things could be made, maybe three. The dolman was ripped apart and its possibilities considered. By skimping the skirt pattern a trifle, and by cutting the sleeves crosswise of the goods, a regulation jumper skirt and bolero jacket were made from the energetic black, red and white plaid.

The cape, which was made from the pattern used by the Society of Friends for girls in France, was a challenge. After much meditation, puzzlement, and maneuvering, a solution was reached which retained the beautiful work on the pockets and some of the ornamental stitching. Gay buttons carried out the color scheme, and there it was, a warm outfit for some dear little girl across the ocean.

Aunt Grace's dolman sends a warning to other cedar-chest dwellers: don't be too sure about immunity from moths! And if moths have damaged beautiful fabrics, here is a practical method for darning the holes: (1) Always use ravelings from the fabric itself; these may be obtained from edges of straight seams, from lower edges of skirts, etc. (2) Follow the weave of the fabric as nearly as possible. (3) Fill the space with strands running in one direction only. Clip ends of strand of each weave, do not go back and forth. (4) Darn crosswise in the same way. If this method is patiently followed, results approximating the work of professional darners will follow. (5) Press all darns with a damp cloth. It takes lots of love to darn moth holes, but the willing darner is well repaid when a useful garment has been evolved from what would otherwise be waste material.

Aunt Grace's grand old dolman would surely commend all faithful, loving laborers in the war relief sewing and darning field.

C. S. C.

Aunt Grace's dolman has now been transformed into this smart little suspender dress and cape and is going overseas to warm some small refugee. Perhaps you have some old garments that are just waiting to come out of the cedar chest, too!

The Family Need Not Tire Of Leftover Ham

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We promised last week to talk about utilizing leftover ham, so today we offer a recipe for each meal of the day.

For breakfast:

French Ham Toast

4 slices cooked ham
8 slices bread
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon sugar
2 eggs
½ cup butter or margarine

Place a slice of ham between two slices of bread. Dip into egg beaten with milk and sugar. Drain. Pan fry in hot butter until both sides of bread are golden brown. Serve hot. Serves 4.

For luncheon or supper:

Escalloped Potatoes and Ham

6 medium sized potatoes
Salt and pepper
Flour
2 teaspoons butter
3 cups milk
1 cup chopped cooked ham
1 cup cooked or canned peas

Pare potatoes and slice thin; place half of them in buttered baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Next add a layer of ham and peas. Repeat, ending with potatoes; add butter to hot milk and pour over potatoes. Bake, covered, in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 30 minutes; then uncover and bake 10 to 15 minutes longer, until brown. If milk boils over, uncover and bake at a lower temperature (350° F.). Serves 6.

For dinner:

Ham Loaf

2 cups ground cooked ham
1 cup bread crumbs
1 egg
2 tablespoons chili sauce
1 cup ground carrots
1 cup milk

Combine all ingredients. Bake in a loaf pan in a moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes or until brown.

Here's a last hint for a luncheon or supper dish. Mix ground cooked ham with rice, sautéed onion, celery and green pepper and enough melted butter to make a soft filling; stuff tomatoes or green peppers, top with buttered crumbs and bake. Serve with cheese sauce.

This brings us right down to the ham bone, which is just what you need to flavor a thick pea soup. Serve soup with johnnycake (cornbread to some of us).

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1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup nuts, coarsely cut
Melt Spry and chocolate together over hot water. Cool. Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Beat eggs until light, add sugar, then chocolate mixture, and blend. Add flour, vanilla and nuts and mix well. Bake in 8x8-inch Spry-greased pan in moderate oven (350° F.) 35 minutes. Cool and cut in squares. Makes 16—tender, light, wonderfully rich and chocolaty! (*All measurements in this Spry recipe are level.*)
(Clip and save this Spry recipe)

Partial Lend-Lease Bill Text; Prompt Enactment Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee in urging the House last night to pass the lend-lease bill, asserted in a formal report that its prompt enactment was "of the highest importance to the vital interests of our country—and even of our civilization."

The Committee following a 17-to-8 vote asserted that after extended hearings and public discussion it was clear that:

"Our national policy is and should be: (a) to keep out of war; and (b) for our own national security to aid Britain and those other Nations whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States by supplying them as quickly and as efficiently as possible with defense articles in a manner consistent with our democratic procedures."

"In the considered opinion of your Committee," the report continued, "the bill as amended meets these objectives of our national policy. It is the considered view of your Committee, insofar as human minds can evaluate the situation, that the probable effect of the bill will be to keep us out of war rather than to get us into it.

"Most Efficient Way"

"It is also the judgment of your Committee that the bill provides the most efficient way of supplying all possible material aid to those countries which are resisting aggression.

"It accomplishes this objective in a manner which is best for our national defense and wholly consistent with the Constitution and international law."

The pending lend-lease measure would give President Roosevelt broad authority to have military supplies manufactured here or elsewhere, with the Treasury, subject to later Congressional appropriations, footing the bill. The President then, in his discretion, could sell, lease, lend, or "otherwise dispose of" the products to Nations whose defense he considered essential to the defense of the United States.

The Committee's report—to be followed by a minority report today or tomorrow—was a lengthy document, first of all urging the House to approve the bill and then proceeding to a minute analysis of the measure and of the amendments which the Committee, with the approval of Administration leaders attached to it.

Valuable Clause

Calling the provision empowering the President to lend or otherwise dispose of war materials the "most important" single clause of the bill, the Committee went on to say:

"It authorizes the disposition by this Government to any Nation whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States of any defense article upon those terms and conditions which the President deems satisfactory.

"As to defense articles which are not specifically manufactured or procured on behalf of such a foreign Government, the disposition can only be made after consultation with the Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy or the Chief of Staff of the Army, or both.

"This provision, in a manner wholly consistent with our Constitution, gives the flexibility necessary to meet the fast changing situation in the war abroad in order that our own national defense interests may be served best. It places this power of negotiation and disposition in the President, the Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy."

Scope of Commodities

At another point, in dealing with the definitions of "defense articles" the Committee said the term includes "not only all arms, munitions, and implements of war, but also other commodities such as cotton, wheat, and all other agricultural products which may be necessary for defense purposes." It added:

"This term does not include men nor does any other provision of the bill deal with the utilization of our armed forces."

Turning to a provision empowering the President to provide repair facilities for vessels of a belligerent democracy and for outfitting such vessels, the Committee noted—a point which has received much discussion—that the bill does not "in any way enlarge or modify the powers of the Government to requisition . . . foreign ships interned in our ports."

The Committee noted that the bill employs the phrase "notwithstanding the provisions of any other law" in numerous places, and said that conflicting laws were not repealed by that language but "suspended" to make it possible to carry out the purpose of the measure effectively. This had reference particularly to its use in connection with the President's powers to dispose of war materials.

Vessels of War

"Also," the report continued, "the present bill, by empowering the President to authorize the Secretary of the Navy, for example, to build or procure torpedo boats specifically for a belligerent whose defense is vital to our defense and to release them for export, would prevail over Section 3 of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 222), which now makes it unlawful to send out of the United States a vessel of war built for a belligerent.

"Similarly, the present bill, as amended, would prevail over the Act of June 28, 1892, as amended (27 Stat. 321: 45 Stat. 988) which authorizes the Secretary of War in his discretion, if he deems it to be in the public good, to lease, for a period not exceeding five years and revokable at any time, such property of the United States under his control as may not at the time be required for public use.

"Under the terms of the present bill, the President, after consultation with the Chief of Staff of the Army, could authorize the Secretary of War to lease property, over which the Secretary of War has control, which would not be revocable at the option of the Secretary of War.

Laws Not Affected

"The expression 'notwithstanding the provisions of any other law' when read together with the whole of the bill, as amended, does not in any way modify, repeal, or change such legislation as the Walsh-Healey Act, the Wages and Hours Law, the Eight-Hour Law, the Wagner Act, or other similar provisions of domestic law because there is no inconsistency between them and this bill. These laws continue in full force and effect and are in no way affected by this bill.

"Insofar as the powers granted by subsection (1) of Section 3 are concerned, giving the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency, when authorized by the President, the power to manufacture or procure defense articles, no discretion is given to waive domestic legislation of the kind mentioned.

"The expression 'notwithstanding the provisions of any other law' does not repeal the Johnson Act. By its specific terms and by its spirit, that Act does not apply to this Government or to a public corporation created by special authorization of Congress or to a public corporation controlled by the Government.

No Private Credits

"The Johnson Act only prohibits the extensions of credit by individuals or private corporations to a foreign country which has defaulted on its debt to the United States. This bill does not in any way authorize the extension of credits by private individuals to any foreign country which has defaulted on its debt to the United States; it simply set up a method for supplying material aid, in the interests of our national defense, on a straight government-to-government basis.

"Nor does this bill repeal the provisions of the Neutrality Act of 1939, which by its terms is applicable to private persons and corporations and not to the Government itself."

Taking up the question of repayment for or replacement of the military supplies that would be loaned or leased to Great Britain under the measure, the Committee said the measure empowered the President to require payment in "rubber, tin, the transfer of defense plants owned (by Great Britain) in this country or any other direct or indirect benefit to" the United States.

Shortage of Money

"The compelling need for this provision," it added, "is the fact that Britain, for example, only has enough assets which can be converted into dollars in both this country and abroad to pay for orders already placed in this country. According to the testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury, Britain does not have available assets convertible into dollars which can be used to place further orders or to acquire further defense articles in this country.

"The flexibility granted by this provision to the Chief Executive, who is, by the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is intended to enable him to act quickly and decisively in the best interests of this nation.

"It is conceivable that our national security may be materially furthered by supplying certain defending countries, such as Britain, for example, with certain war equipment without repayment in kind or property or any benefit other than that Britain actually uses it in the defense of the British Isles, thereby furthering our own national defense.

Payment Bargaining

"Where the interests of our national defense are consistent with requiring payment for defense articles, for example, in tin, rubber, or other property, the Chief Executive of this Government undoubtedly will make the best bargain possible for this country.

"Under this bill, this Government would be empowered to transfer to Britain, for example, certain defense articles for use in the defense of the British Isles resulting in a benefit to the United States in that if Britain is successful in her gallant defense of our civilization our defense expenditures are likely to be reduced, or if Britain's ability to hold out is merely enhanced, we thus obtain valuable time adequately to prepare.

"In the opinion of your Committee, this would be one of the kinds of benefits contemplated by the bill. However, this power is discretionary and not mandatory. In addition to such benefit, the Government, of course, can require payment in kind or property."

Seaway Opposed By Shipmasters

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31 (AP)—The International Shipmasters' Association yesterday adopted resolutions opposing the St. Lawrence waterway project and demanding an overhauling of Great Lakes weather forecasting.

The captains' action was taken at the closing session of their three-day convention.

The seaway resolution declared that the route to the Atlantic would deplete Great Lakes water and business and reduce tonnage handled by lake vessels, with the result that employment on lake craft would be curtailed. The resolution asserted that the waterway would have to be fortified, adding to an already "prohibitive cost."

The resolution proposed Federal establishment of a Great Lakes forecasting center and asked prediction four times daily at stated hours. These would be available to all lake craft by radiophone.

His Theories Worked

Joseph T. Page on His Desert "Island"

The former Kansas City street car conductor became famous in the Southwest when he made side oats, grama and other native forage plants grow on his 320 acres in Arizona while the surrounding countryside remained barren.

U. S.-Britain Take Air Lead

Continued from Page 1

States, and its unavoidable ties with the positions of the great powers of Europe and Asia are conclusions with which I am unable to agree.

Idea of Peace a "Wild Fancy"

"Colonel Lindbergh's idea that it might be possible now to effect a stable negotiated peace between Great Britain and Germany is a wild fancy. A negotiated peace without victory can be effected only when a military stalemate has existed for a long time, and under conditions where the belligerents feel a reasonable degree of confidence that the peace terms will be faithfully executed.

"In Europe the military situation is far from stable, and I believe that there are few British who would care to accept German peace commitments at their face value."

"I believe the American people want this bill to pass," Mr. Knox added, after declaring that an identity of policy and interest exists between the United States and the British Empire, and repeating his belief that in the event of Axis victory the United States stands in danger of attack.

Mr. Knox criticized Britain's asserted failure to support the United States in the Nine-Power Pact in 1931, and said that this was partly responsible for the present "sorry state of world affairs." This did not reduce the need to aid Britain now, he said, with aid based not so much on idealistic reasons as on sheer motives of self-protection.

What All Agree On

Mr. Knox agreed with Senator Gillette, Iowa, that four postulates are agreed to by all sides in the present controversy—a desire to stay out of war, and abhorrence of dictatorships, a common wish for preparedness and a determination to keep war as far as possible from American shores. The issue in debate, he agreed, is the best method of accomplishing these ends.

"I'm not arguing the Axis powers would come over here tomorrow," said Mr. Knox after stressing the numerical fleet superiority which he said a victorious Italy, Germany, and Japan would have over the U. S. Fleet.

"They would first come over to the New World and establish bases in Latin America," he said, "and later make their fleet felt."

He said the Axis powers, in victory, would outnumber the U. S. fleet in every category.

He said the Navy had always considered the possibility of defending the Philippines, though it had not made that a necessary part of its strategy.

When Senator Gillette turned the subject to proposed fortification of Guam, Mr. Knox paused and then said with deep feeling:

"I wish to God it was fortified now!"

Senator Gillette argued that numerical superiority was not the final answer to naval superiority. Mr. Knox agreed but replied that it was a major factor.

"Whenever there is a reasonable doubt," he said, "I believe we must give our country the benefit of the doubt."

In the course of a prepared statement, Mr. Knox said that "many of our people and many of the speakers who have opposed giving ample aid to Great Britain, apparently believe it fantastic to think that there is any real danger of invasion. I disagree with such people, and believe that a victorious Germany would move over to this hemisphere just as soon as she could accumulate the strength to do so, and certainly very soon unless we now take the steps to check her career of reckless aggression."

He quoted Admiral General Raeder, chief of the German Navy, as promising recently in a speech to the shipyard workers in Bremen, that after the war Germany would have a fleet developed and enlarged to a size befitting a world power, "and overseas naval bases where there would be plenty of work of all kinds."

He said "there can be little doubt as to German ambitions for world sea power in the event of victory."

Other excerpts from his statement:

"I believe that so long as the Hitler system endures, we will be forced to maintain a tremendous navy and a very large army in order to continue any sort of national existence. I well realize the sacrifices that our people will have to make to maintain their liberties in such a world, and I believe that we should now do everything that we can do to keep the British Commonwealth of Nations from being overcome by the terrible new system of government that has arisen in Germany. For myself, I prefer to live in a world governed by a victorious democracy rather than by a victorious Hitler."

Stressing the prospect of an invasion of Latin America, he said:

"We can be very sure that the devious diplomatic, economic, and political methods which Germany has employed toward all the countries near her would also in the future be employed in the regions to the south of us.

"First would come economic penetration, next economic dependence, then political immigration and political interference.

"After that we would see the establishment of puppet regimes under Nazi or native control, and finally the arming of these countries, and their military domination by Nazis. The cycle would be complete. European militarism would be established in a world that has had the atmosphere of peace and freedom."

Mr. Knox referred to a Detroit newspaper's report of a proposed swap of the new British battleship King George V for 20 American destroyers "as the most cockeyed of any story I have seen yet. There is not a vestige of truth in it."

It is understood that word of the battleship-destroyer "swap" proposal came from diplomatic sources. Despite Mr. Knox's ridicule, they insisted the matter had been discussed, and declared the 50-destroyer-airplane-base deal had been similarly denied before it took effect.

Knox Agrees Convoy Act of War

Mr. Knox repeated that convoying vessels would be close to an act of war. Answering Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, he said that if the President ordered it, however, he would "follow the policy absolutely; he is my Commander-in-Chief."

Witness, who was a one-time Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, said he had "washed my mind absolutely free of partisanship" since coming to Washington as Secretary of the Navy.

"I'm not a bit ashamed of being a Republican. I have been a Republican all my life," he exclaimed at one point, as Senator Nye quoted from his old campaign addresses attacking President Roosevelt; "but I'm not functioning as a Republican now."

The Secretary said he saw "not one bit" of danger of dictatorship in the present bill; "you can't run a crisis with a debating society," he added.

Denying that Mr. Roosevelt intended to "give away" any part of the Navy he said there was not a man in the country with greater love for the Navy today than Mr. Roosevelt.

At one point Senator Nye referred to "the so-called crisis," and Mr. Knox sharply repeated, "so-called?"

"Yes—so-called," reiterated Senator Nye, "so far as it affects my country and my people."

Senator Nye's protracted line of questions on a political theme finally irked Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas and Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia. Senator George finally reluctantly announced a Saturday session to wind up the Knox interrogation.

No More Chain Gang

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31 (AP)—Gov. Charles Edison refused today to grant the extradition to Georgia of Robert Elliott Burns, who twice escaped from a chain gang.

Willkie Heads Senate Group For Lease Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—As Senator Walter F. George, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced the formal list of future witnesses, headed by Wendell L. Willkie, reports came from Senators who heard Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in executive session yesterday that he had declared that the United States Army air strength is only 650 first-line combat planes at present.

At the same time, in legislative circles, interest turned on the attitude of two Massachusetts Republican House members—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader, and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, as it affects the lend-lease bill.

The schedule of witnesses as now arranged follows:

Against lend-lease bill:
Feb. 3—Gen. Robert E. Wood and Philip La Follette.
Feb. 4—Dr. Charles A. Beard, Norman Thomas.
Feb. 5—Dr. Allen Valentine, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins.
Feb. 6—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, James S. Kemper (head of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce).
Feb. 7—Dr. Edwin Borchard, Dr. Herbert Wright.
Feb. 8—John T. Flynn, Alf M. Landon, Hanford MacNider.
For lease-lend bill (Rebuttal)
Feb. 10—Dr. James B. Conant.
Feb. 11—Wendell L. Willkie.

Secretary Stimson's testimony was in executive session but as generally happens, there were Senators willing to give the gist of it afterward. These asserted he testified the Army has only 650 first-line combat planes of all types, none of them up to the present European combat standard. He was reported to have stated further that the United States last year produced about 2,800 combat planes of which about 400 were kept for the Army and Navy and the rest sent to Britain.

As to the two Massachusetts Republican representatives, the support of the lend-lease bill by Mrs. Rogers was more of a surprise, and the opposition by Mr. Martin, the more important.

Mrs. Rogers' questions, as member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, have seemed generally hostile to the measure, but she was found on the majority side with two other Republicans in the 17 to 8 vote yesterday approving it.

"The Republican Party is on record as favoring aid to Great Britain," she explained yesterday. She urged further amendments, however.

As for Mr. Martin, he called Republicans together in an important meeting to discuss the whole situation, after declaring his own opposition to the bill in its present form. He said the bill is obviously a non-partisan measure in which Republicans should vote as they see fit. Most of them however, he felt sure, will vote against it.

Expressing his own views, Mr. Martin, who is Chairman of the Republican National Committee as well as Republican Floor Leader, said the bill "has got to have more substantial amendment before I would support it."

President Voices Birthday Thanks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Tens of thousands throughout the Nation celebrated President Roosevelt 59th birthday at parties, balls, and other festivities last night and thereby raised money for the campaign against infantile paralysis.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed his gratitude in a radio speech from the White House. Their assistance in the campaign he called "the rarest birthday present of all—the gift of your charity, your kindliness to each other and to the nation."

In the capital, alone, some 41,000 who packed festival gatherings heard the President's words as they went out to nation-wide parties of every variety.

Naval Academy Gets More Appointments

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed into law today legislation designed to give the expanding Navy more officers by increasing by 595 the number of midshipmen who can be trained at the Naval Academy each year.

Specifically, the measure would permit each member of Congress to have five instead of four midshipmen at the Academy at any one time; increase from 15 to 25 the number of presidential appointments and from 50 to 100 the number of appointments which may be made from among enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and their reserves.

Passenger-Cargo Ship Launched in Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 31 (AP)—The President Adams, fifth of seven combination passenger-cargo ships being built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company for the Maritime Commission's round-the-world service, was launched at noon today.

Mrs. Robert H. Jackson, wife of the United States Attorney General, christened the $2,890,000 vessel. Mrs. Jackson's daughter, Miss Mary M. Jackson, a student at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., served as maid of honor, and Mrs. Richard C. Patterson, Jr., of Long Island, as matron of honor.

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The Home Forum

Trans-Canada

THE MOST HARDENED commuter never misses an instant of zest when he finds himself stepping aboard the night train which is to carry him from Vancouver to Montreal. Big-scale travel has a flavor that is unique. All details are colored with urgency; even the great locomotives, panting beneath the white lights, have an air of mighty beasts waiting to be unleashed.

If, then, the important passenger who has hired the train to carry him from coast to coast feels this tingling suspense, how do you think the passenger feels who uses the same majestic props to ferry him a few dozen miles upline? True, the locals get on at one end and the transcontinentals at the other; but it is the same train, the same surging station, the same thrill of getting off to a momentous departure. In fact, there is no finer way of spending almost no money at all, yet sharing the pleasures of the cosmopolite. But, like everything else, this type of travel has a technique all its own.

* * *

It is well, though not essential, to have lived on an island and so not to have gone anywhere by train for a number of years; and a Valkyrie touch is added by having your boat held up by fog and the barest possible margin left to weave across town in a taxi to make connections. If your driver is a man of wide interests, you will discover it at the first red light; and, should he turn out to be a man of large sympathies as well, he will prove it when you find you are without the silver with which to tip him.

"Never think of it," my driver said, as he cut through my mumbling apologies. "Yes'-day I drove a lady half over town and *she* didn't have no money at all!" What a man! But time does not permit you to tell him how highly you value his friendship.

* * *

Inside the station, life moves with the color of a carnival. As you step through those iron gates, you belong to the great world! For a brief two hours, you join with those travelers who will not sleep in a bed for the next four nights, who will end up in cities that seem on the other side of the world. Tonight a broad dash of khaki breaks the mottled civilian gray. There is the flash of redcaps, of the pale white coats of the Negro porters, the colors of the women's hats, but the faces themselves are drained by the glare of the lights overhead. Up and down the platform people are huddled into tight, immoveable knots of farewell.

You hurry past the dining-car and try to climb on to the next coach, only to have your ticket checked and be sent further up the train. This happens at so many doors that you grow quietly desperate. It is that old feeling of musical chairs, a wordless panic that the music will stop and you will be left with nowhere to go. When finally the ban is raised, you feel like thanking the conductor for having been so kind as to let you join his train.

Inside, the coaches are crowded. Half the Canadian army must be going back from Christmas leave and out there on the platform their relatives, even to the remotest, are patiently waiting to see them off. A boy in uniform has his arms around two women, his mother and his wife. Not far away, a big woman with plain, tear-stained features leans upon her husband's shoulder, biting her handkerchief. Now and then he lowers his head to speak a reassuring word in her ear.

* * *

Abruptly the tension snaps. Up and down the train goes the cry of "Bo . . oard!" Men spring for the doors in a scramble of confusion. No train ever started with such complete lack of warning and, when we collect ourselves, we are sure there must be stragglers left behind.

The situation quickly adjusts itself. Packs are slung up onto the racks, baggage stowed below, little groups of men come together by reason of the shop talk that binds all men who follow a common calling. Outside the windows, the city lights are flying past. We are off! We are a part of that giant that will thunder on past the Fraser, up through the Rockies, across the frost-bound prairies, the snowy forest land of Ontario and so on to the magic of cosmopolitan Montreal.

My detective thriller seems flat. Who can settle to fiction with so much happening in the world of actualities? The thick air grows heavier and the coach hums with the shifting key of men's voices as khaki figures pass up and down the aisles. A small boy in the seat over the way is handing round his comic magazine to the troops, thereby making himself the most popular person in our car.

* * *

The trainman comes by and I ask whether we are allowed to use the dining-car. He looks surprised, but puts no obstacle in the way. As I follow him through the swaying coaches, the black night sweeps past the windows and inside the Negro porters are making up the berths. There is that old unforgettable cindery smell of travel, the beat of steel on steel, the shuddering, clicking rhythm of a fast train. In "Tourist" quarters they are making themselves stiffly comfortable for the night.

My guide stops and says: "Dining-car just ahead!" He has steered me into mecca with a vengeance; for, once inside that diner, life is on an altered social scale. Here every detail is scaled for comfort. No matter; tomorrow I shall square the account by patronizing a lunch counter and, in the meantime, nothing shall be allowed to spoil the magic of this night.

Here, one feels closer to the world outside and there is a peace beyond words in gazing out over the dark fields with their pale coating of snow. The waiters move quietly back and forth and, as we round a bend, there is the quiet chinking of silverware. There is a feeling of belonging to the whole of Canada. We are headed for large distances, for sparkling cities with famous names. For the moment I, with my paltry upline ticket, have been caught in the rapids that flow day and night across a continent. Trans-Canada!

* * *

The waiter pauses by my table, menu in hand. With mutual esteem and concentration, we consult together and it becomes obvious that he expects we shall be joining heads again over grapefruit in the morning.

I have no wish to spoil his pleasure or my own, so I ask the one question which seems most appropriate to the moment.

"By the way," I inquire, elaborately casual, "what day do we arrive in Montreal?"

The waiter's pencil pauses: "You will reach Montreal on Thursday morning, madam. I only go as far as Winnipeg."

"Well!" I answer with an air of guilty brightness. "Only as far as Winnipeg?"

But, as he hands me my crab cocktail, I wonder if he knows the truth. Does he suspect that he is talking to an imposter, who will be leaving his lovely train in something over an hour?

IRENE BAIRD

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Catalogue

The January urge is in,
The catalogue's beside me,
And beautiful to look upon
Are all the colored pages
With marigolds and rhubarb chard
And asters and nasturtiums,
And zinnias and petunias
And all my own aversions:
Like dark green cucumbers, that pinch
The heart and will not grow an inch;
And bright tomatoes that can climb
Every other bush but mine;
And little gourd plants where I plead
Just to grow one gourd from seed.
These were mine, but I can look
At the pictures in the book
And blind my last year's reasoning,
That washed its hands of gardening.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLOWERS FROM THE GARDEN": *A Pastel by Marjorie Carr*

A KEEN PERCEPTION of nature and a fidelity to form, color, and treatment are clearly indicated in this pastel flower-piece. The artist has caught the rhythm of nature in flowers and used it to form a decorative composition in which bud and blossom, while maintaining their individual characteristics, unite in a tender scheme of color harmony. Particular interest centers in the fact that, until two years ago, Mrs. Carr had no thought of expressing herself through the medium of art; and that, when the idea came to her to do so, she took no lessons, relying entirely on her understanding that the use of true art as a means of expression is equally available to all. A certain quaint stylization, unusual in a pastel technique, has been the result. This flower study deserves to rank among the authentic primitives, now so greatly admired.

"Flowers From the Garden," and a second still life, were shown in the Pastel Society's Exhibition in January, 1939.

Thoreau's Debt To Harvard

THE MYTH THAT Thoreau owed nothing to Harvard should be exploded once for all. . . . He was disciplined in the exactness, the accuracy, and the care for meaning which is the essence of scholarship. And, more important still, he learned to use a library. The Harvard library became his library, and was constantly used by him throughout his life. For this latter service, our most erudite American author should have been grateful. . . .

Harvard made a scholar of him, but nearly ruined him as a writer. It took him approximately ten years to put his Harvard rhetoric behind him, and write steadily on his own. Six years after graduation he was still conscious of something gone wrong in his training, and desirous of saving others from his difficulties. When Margaret Fuller's brother was at Harvard he wrote him a letter of educational reminiscence:

> Dear Richard,— . . . What I was learning in college was chiefly, I think, to express myself, and I see now that . . . my teachers should have prescribed to me, 1st, sincerity; 2d, sincerity; 3d, sincerity. . . .

Edward Tyrrell Channing was, and is, a figure in Harvard history. He had the handling of more really distinguished writers than any other American. Emerson, Thoreau, Lowell, Edward Everett Hale, Charles Sumner, Oliver Wendell Holmes—what a list! . . . What Channing tried to teach Thoreau, as is evident from the essays and the criticisms occasionally written upon them, was how to think out any proposition logically, and how to organize it in words; and this, of course, should be the first purpose of every teacher of composition. With such topics as have been cited, the response was almost automatic for a boy brought up in moralistic Concord and disciplined in the ethics of Harvard of the thirties. He knew what was expected as well as Channing did. All he had to do was to organize his writing. This he did excellently well, and the expounding, arguing, clarifying would have been very good practice for anyone, except Thoreau. . . .

If any man alive could have taught Thoreau to have a beginning, a middle, and an end, it was Channing, but he failed.—From "Thoreau," by HENRY SEIDEL CANBY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Return to an Eskimo Colony in Greenland

IN GREENLAND conditions of existence are not as hostile to man as they are on the same latitude in the southern hemisphere. There the only signs of life were the penguins, seals, and sea-birds; in Greenland there were men, the Eskimos. But though Eskimos lived in great numbers on the west coast there had been none living on the east coast for over 200 years. To establish her rights over Greenland, Denmark had decided to send an expedition and set up a colony of Eskimos on Scoresby Sound, if it was found to be a habitable place. The leader of the expedition was an already well-known explorer: Ejnar Mikkelsen. He had made a journey alone across Northern Alaska, explored the North-East of Greenland; he had been lost for three years in the Arctic; only recently he had brought a rudderless ship safely back across the ice. . . .

At the time of Charcot's first voyage to Greenland, Mikkelsen had just transported ninety Eskimos from Angmagsalik to Rosenvinge Bay. They had run up and down the shore, rolling in the long grass, clapping, laughing, and singing with joy. For these northern people, with their round yellow faces and little slanting black eyes are always gay, very mischievous, delighting in ornaments and finery. They, too, were to become Charcot's friends. . . .

On this, her second voyage to Greenland, the *Pourquoi Pas?* was to be accompanied by a Danish vessel, the *Gustav Holm*, which was taking provisions to the new colony. Mikkelsen left the *Gustav Holm* and joined the *Pourquoi Pas?* at the Faroes. From the moment they met, Charcot felt a strong liking for the Dane, who at first was aloof and reserved. "From then on we worked together with a unity of judgment that is rarely found between two men." When they reached the pack-ice "we had to put up a good fight, swinging aside blocks of incredible size," wrote Charcot in his account. The elderly explorer was at his post in the crow's nest for twenty-eight hours on end, without food, "a bit numb, as it was freezing, but so perfectly happy that I neither felt hungry nor tired." When they were in sight of Rosenvinge Bay, Mikkelsen, in his eagerness, climbed up on to the topgallant-yard to be with Charcot. "The sun gave a lovely soft pink glow to the splendid line of glaciers on the southern shore, the sky was stained violet." Kayaks put out from the shore, and the frail skin craft slipped cunningly through the ice. The presence of human beings in those surroundings made such an impression on them that for a moment the two men were speechless. Then Mikkelsen scrambled down the ratlines and hoisted up a kayak and its occupant, comically dressed in half-European and half-national costume—to his close-fitting breeches and anorak he had added an appalling sports cap. . . . A few minutes later Mikkelsen told the world by radio that "the first attempt at colonisation of the east coast of Greenland was a great success."—From "Charcot of the Antarctic," by MARTHE OULIE. (New York: Dutton.)

With God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the Bible, the seeker for spiritual light and comfort is assured of the saving presence of God. For every doubt and fear that would assail the children of earth, for every temptation to believe that they are separated from God, there is an angel message revealing His nearness and ability to deliver and sustain.

The ninety-first Psalm is universally loved by Bible students for its promise of perfect protection to those who abide in the understanding of God's omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience. One needs only to understand the true relationship of man to his Father, divine Spirit, in order to realize the infinite care bestowed on him by divine Love and the priceless blessings which are his. The words (Isaiah 43:5), "Fear not: for I am with thee," reveal the perfect unity of the great I AM with His children, and an understanding of this fact enables each receptive heart to be calm, courageous, and efficient in accomplishing whatever is necessary and desirable. The temptation to falter can always be overcome by turning unreservedly to divine Love for needful wisdom and strength and by realization of man's oneness with God.

He who went the whole way in planting Christianity in the hearts and lives of men, made it available to all who in humility accept his teachings, endeavor to renounce the flesh and all materiality, and acknowledge man's spiritual coexistence with the Father. Christ Jesus' significant statement (Mark 10:27), "With God all things are possible," when understood and demonstrated, transforms doubt and the belief in defeat into certainty and victory. If Jesus meant that all things are possible to God, but that what He does is not available to His children, his statement would be valueless to those who are endeavoring to work out their salvation.

The light which Christian Science throws upon the Scriptures renders them invaluable in practice. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, explains the fundamental fact of man's spiritual nature as God's likeness in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183), where she says: "Man is free born: he is neither the slave of sense, nor a silly ambler to the so-called pleasures and pains of self-conscious matter. Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection*." In the light of this understanding, Jesus' teachings become transparent and are readily appropriated. It is clear that if one were separated from God he could do nothing. This was evidently our Master's meaning, when in reply to the question (Mark 10:26), "Who . . . can be saved?" he said (10:27), "With men it is impossible."

The understanding of the great verity of the inseparability of God and man is thus seen to be of transcendent importance to humanity. That it marks the substance and vitality of true Christianity and Christian Science is further evidenced by Mrs. Eddy's words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 18): "Atonement is the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love. Jesus of Nazareth taught and demonstrated man's oneness with the Father, and for this we owe him endless homage."

For one to realize even in a measure the complete unity that exists between God, infinite good, and His idea, man, dispels fear and restores confidence. With the realization of the presence of the Christ, the great Nazarene cast out the disciples' fear of the storm on the lake, and the waters were calmed. The oneness and allness of Spirit are fully evidenced by spiritual man. No material condition or evil influence can determine or affect the status of man in his expression of divine Principle, Love. "One with God is a majority" at all times and in every circumstance, whether in sickness, temptation, danger, or conflict. Disease, the fear of perishing, sin, selfishness, and kindred mortal characteristics, such as dishonesty, bad temper, undesirable habits, or hereditary taint, must loosen their hold upon the oppressed as the glorious light and power of Christian Science are welcomed into consciousness and utilized. The power of the spiritual understanding of omnipresent Love is boundless.

A little girl, suffering from a high fever, was being carried on a pillow by her father, who, recognizing the evident seriousness of the condition was working faithfully in Christian Science to realize the presence of God and the healing power of the Christ. The fever continued unabated, however. Presently she whispered, "Daddy, can't you think the truth a little harder?" Deeply conscious of the great need for spiritual understanding and strength, he turned to divine Love for guidance, and the answer came speedily; for presently, on looking down, he was overjoyed to see that the child's face was cool and moist, and that she was sleeping peacefully.

The words of the twenty-third Psalm, which have comforted and healed numberless troubled hearts, still maintain their freshness and potency: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me." As we walk and dwell with God, good is our constant companion, and fulfillment of all that the Father has for each one is assured without respect to race, creed, time, or place. With God all good is possible and at hand.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Med Gud

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

OVERALT I BIBELEN gives der den, der søger aandeligt Lys og Trøst, Forsikringer om Guds frelsende Nærvær. For hver Tvivl og Frygt, der forsøger at angribe Jordens Børn, for hver en Fristelse til at tro, de er afsondret fra Gud, findes der et Englebudskab, der aabenbarer Hans Nærhed og Evne til at udfri og opholde.

Den 91. Salme er almindelig elsket af Bibel-Studerende for dens Løfte om fuldstændig Beskyttelse for dem, som bor i Forstaaelsen af Guds Almagt, Allestedsnærvær og Alvidenhed. Man behøver blot at forstaa Menneskets sande Slægtskab med sin Fader, guddommelig Aand, for at kunne erkende den uendelige Omsorg, der skænkes ham af guddommelig Kærlighed, og de kostelige Velsignelser, som er hans. Ordene (Esajas's Bog 43:5): "Frygt ikke, thi jeg er med dig!" aabenbarer den fuldkomne Enhed mellem den store JEG ER og Hans Børn, og en Forstaaelse af denne Kendsgerning lærer hvert modtageligt Hjerte at være roligt, modigt og virksomt i sin Fuldbyrdelse af alt, hvad der er nødvendigt og attraaværdigt. Fristelse til Vaklen kan altid overvindes ved uforbeholdent at vende sig til guddommelig Kærlighed og der søge den nødvendige Visdom og Styrke og ved at erkende Menneskets Enhed med Gud.

Han som gik Vejen til Ende for at plante Kristendommen i Menneskenes Hjerter og Liv, gjorde den tilgængelig for alle, som i Ydmyghed tager imod hans Lære, stræber efter at fornægte Kødet og alt det jordbundne og erkende Menneskets aandelige Enhedsliv med Faderen. Kristi Jesu betydningsfulde Ord (Markus-Evangeliet 10:27): "Med Gud er alle Ting mulige" [eng. Bibel], vil, naar de forstaas og demonstreres, forvandle Tvivl og Tro paa Nederlag til Forvisning og Sejr. Hvis Jesus mente, at alle Ting er mulige for Gud, men hvad Han gør, er utilgængeligt for Hans Børn, vilde disse hans Ord være uden Værdi for dem, der stræber efter at udarbejde deres Frelse.

Det Lys, som Kristen Videnskab kaster over Bibelen, gør den uvurderlig i Praksis. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, forklarer den fundamentale Sandhed i Menneskets aandelige Natur som Guds Lignelse i *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 183), hvor hun siger: "Mennesket er født fri: han er hverken Slave af Sansning eller løber taabeligt efter de saakaldte Glæder og Smerter i selv-bevidst Materie. Mennesket er Guds Billede og Lignelse; alt hvad der er muligt for Gud, er muligt for Mennesket *som Guds Genspejling*". I Lys af denne Forstaaelse bliver Jesu Lære klart forstaaelig og let tilegnelig. Det er klart, at hvis man var afsondret fra Gud, kunde man intet gøre. Dette var aabenbart vor Mesters Mening, da han som Svar paa Spørgsmaalet (Markus-Evangeliet 10:26): "Hvem kan . . . blive frelst?" sagde (10:27): "Med Mennesker er det umuligt" [eng. Bibel].

Forstaaelsen af den store Sandhed i den uadskillelige Samhørighed mellem Gud og Menneske ser vi saaledes maa være af ophøjet Betydning for Menneskeheden. At den betegner Substansen og Livskraften i sand Kristendom og Kristen Videnskab, bevises yderligere ved Mrs. Eddys Ord i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 18): "Forsoningen er en Belysning af Menneskets Enhed med Gud, hvorved Mennesket genspejler guddommelig Sandhed, Liv og Kærlighed. Jesus af Nazareth lærte og demonstrerede Menneskets Enhed med Faderen, og for dette skylder vi ham uendelig Ærefrygt."

Hvis vi, om end blot til en vis Grad, erkender den fuldstændige Enhed, som bestaar mellem Gud, det uendelige gode, og Hans Idé, Mennesket, forsvinder vor Frygt, og Tilliden genoprettes. Med Erkendelsen af Kristi Nærvær uddrev den store Nazaræer Disciplenes Frygt for Stormen paa Søen, og Vandene blev beroliget. Aandens Enhed og Althed bevises til fulde ved det aandelige Menneske. Ingen materiel Tilstand eller ond Paavirkning kan bestemme eller berøre Menneskets Væren i hans Udtryk for guddommeligt Princip, Kærlighed. "Een med Gud er Majoritet" til hver en Tid og under alle Forhold, hvad enten det gælder Sygdom, Fristelse, Fare eller Strid. Sygdom, Frygt for at omkomme, Synd, Egenkærlighed, og beslægtede dødelige Egenskaber, som f. Eks. Uærlighed, daarligt Humør, slette Vaner eller nedarvede Laster maa miste deres Tag i Offeret, naar Kristen Videnskabs herlige Lys og Kraft bydes velkommen i Bevidstheden og bliver benyttet. Kraften i den aandelige Forstaaelse af allestedsnærværende Kærlighed er uden Grænser.

En lille Pige, der var anfægrebet af høj Feber, blev baaret paa en Pude af sin Fader, der var klar over Tilstandens aabenbare Alvor og derfor arbejdede trofast i Kristen Videnskab for at kunne erkende Nærværelsen af Gud og af Kristi helbredende Kraft. Men Feberen holdt sig imidlertid og vilde ikke gaa ned. Lidt efter hviskede den lille Pige: "Far, kan du ikke tænke Sandheden en lille Smule kraftigere?" I dybeste Bevidsthed om, i hvor høj Grad han behøvede aandelig Forstaaelse og Styrke, vendte han sig til guddommelig Kærlighed og bad om at blive ledet, og Svaret kom hurtigt; for da han lidt efter saa ned, følte han en overstrømmende Glæde ved at se, at Barnets Ansigt var køligt og fugtigt, og at hun sov ganske fredeligt.

Ordene i den 23. Salme, som har trøstet og helbredt utallige bekymrede Hjerter, ejer stadig deres Friskhed og Kraft: "Skal jeg end vandre i Dødsskyggens Dal, jeg frygter ej ondt; thi du er med mig." Naar vi vandrer og bor med Gud, er det gode vor stadige Ledsager, og Opfyldelse af alt, hvad Faderen har til hver og en af os, er os tilsikret uden Hensyn til Race, Tro, Tid eller Sted. Med Gud er alt godt muligt og til Stede.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1941

Housing Project Taking by U. S. Stirs Criticism

Threat to entire program in Boston area seen as well as unfairness to prospective tenants.

It may be all right, technically, for the Federal Government to take over the almost completed South Boston low-rent housing project for Quincy's defense workers, but unless the Government clearly defines its policy towards other projects in Greater Boston, the entire Federal housing program may be seriously jeapordized in this area, Calvin Yuill, Director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston, warned today.

With John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, in Washington today negotiating for substantial reimbursements to the city for loss of taxes on South Boston housing projects, Mr. Yuill's warning elicitated no immediate reply from Federal spokesmen. His concern, however, for the problems of families ousted from their old homes to make way for the new structures into which they will not now be able to move was shared by many other local officials.

Attacked Action

John F. Flaherty, Beacon Hill representative from South Boston, sharply attacked Federal action, saying that Quincy did not need housing for its workers and that great disappointment and hardship would be the part of those families who had expected to move into the new buildings after years of living under slum conditions.

"The Federal Government's action," said Mr. Flaherty, "is both unnecessary and manifestly unfair."

The Housing Director did not go all the way with the South Boston representative, since he did feel that the Federal move might be "technically and economically justified by the defense emergency."

But Mr. Yuill wondered if defense workers would be granted a subsidy by the government and, if so, "why?"

Subsidies Issue

"Subsidies for low income families," he said, "have been worked out clearly so that the public knows what it is paying. But I doubt if we ever find out to what extent the defense workers are subsidized."

The Federal decision to take over the slum clearance project for the housing of defense workers was the outcome of Quincy's persistent effort to prevent the building of emergency homes within its precincts "for dumping on real estate markets after the war emergency is over." By utilizing a slum clearance project, the government hoped to accomplish a two-fold purpose, that of providing immediate emergency housing, at the same time providing for the housing of slum families after the emergency is over.

The Effect

"This the government has done," according to Mr. Yuill. "But what will be the effect of the action upon families now living in government projects or about to move in? There may be some serious repercussions upon Federal housing in general, particularly in this district where such housing has never been over popular."

The question of rent levels for defense workers is considered an important one by Mr. Yuill. Rents as specified for the project under the slum clearance program, naturally will not apply to defense workers, some of whom will be making good money. Latest advices from Washington indicate that rent levels for workers will be about double those prescribed for slum families.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, increasing and thickening late Saturday; not much change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight about 16°; light to moderate northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, snow flurries in the mountains and in extreme northern Maine tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, increasing and thickening late Saturday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast — Eastport to Block Island: Light northerly winds increasing to moderate late tonight; weather cloudy tonight and Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh northwest winds over extreme south and moderate to fresh west shifting to northwest winds over central and north portions; weather fair over south and cloudy over north portion tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	18	New Orleans	52	50
Chicago	21	21	New York	33	27
Denver	24	21	Norfolk	39	27
Kansas City	30	27	Philadelphia	32	27
Los Angeles	52	51	St. Louis	29	29
Miami	50	48	San Francisco	47	43
Minneapolis	13	13			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 31.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:55 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Saturday, 2:21 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:26 p. m.

Bill 1776 Backed By Scions of 1775

The lend-lease bill, which bears the patriotic number of House of Representatives Bill No. 1,776, has been receiving support from Concord, Mass., at a 40-to-1 rate, Bay State Congressmen disclosed at Washington.

In Concord, where Minute Men turned back the British in 1775 and "fired the shot heard 'round the world," a campaign is under way to aid the British to defend their liberty in 1941 as a new means of guaranteeing this Nation's freedom and security.

Therefore, residents, regardless of party affiliation, have been writing their Congressmen and Senators to support the lend-lease bill.

Bedford Port Plan Approved By President

President Roosevelt has approved the expenditure of nearly $200,000 for initial construction of the proposed airport at Bedford under the WPA, it was announced today by Dennis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator.

Advised of the President's action, a special legislative committee planned to meet next Monday to act upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's request that the State acquire land at Bedford for the airport.

The project authorized by the President would include construction of a 4,000-foot runway, draining, surfacing and incidental work, it was stated.

Governor Saltonstall, recommending the airport at Bedford in his inaugural as an auxiliary to the Boston airport, suggested an appropriation of $10,000 by the Commonwealth for the purchase of the land. Some opposition has been voiced by residents of Bedford and nearby Concord on the ground that its location would reduce residential values.

Minimum Wage Urged for Men In Bay State

Continued from Page 1

Industry would be the enforcing authority, as it is in regard to the wages of women and minors. The State Commissioner of Labor and Industries would have authority upon his own motion or upon the petition of 50 or more residents of the State to investigate the wages paid to and the hours worked by men in intra-State industry.

If the Commissioner finds that "any substantial number of such men are receiving wages which are both less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum costs of living necessary for health," he would appoint a wage-and-hour board to recommend a minimum wage for such occupation.

The board would consist of nine members, including one person representing the public who would be designated chairman, four persons representing employees in the occupation involved, and four persons representing employers in the occupation.

Within 60 days after organization, the board would submit its recommendations for minimum wage and maximum hours. The Commissioner would issue an order establishing the minimum wage and maximum hours following his approval, after a public hearing on the board's recommendations.

Fines for Violation

The proposed legislation provides for a fine of not less than $25 or more than $500 for the first violation of the wage-and-hour provision while subsequent offenses would be punished by the $25 to $500 fine or by imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 90 days or by both a fine and imprisonment.

Each week in any day of which the violation occurred would be considered a separate offense.

The Commission said the wages-and-hours legislation would abolish sweat shops, reduce strikes, increase health and safety, and increase employment opportunities.

Curley Judgment Execution Stay

Issuance of execution in the $42,000 judgment obtained by the City of Boston against former Mayor James M. Curley was postponed this afternoon pending the outcome of the Curley petition for review of the suit in which he is charged with illegally retaining funds of the City in settlement of a damage suit while he was Mayor.

This was announced by Thomas Dorgan, Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, just as he prepared to issue execution against Mr. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, co-defendants in the suit.

Both defendants were ordered by the Supreme Judicial Court to pay more than $70,000 to the City. Their petition for review will be heard Thursday in Suffolk Superior Court.

Army Posts Abroad Open To Volunteers

Few select men needed for special jobs overseas—Pay day postponed at Camp Edwards.

By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols, FA (Res)
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the size of the United States Army climbing steadily, authorities are quietly letting it be known that a few special opportunities for foreign service are available to volunteers.

Forty men, for example, are needed to bolster regular Army ranks in the field artillery in Panama, with the special requirement that they must be five feet, ten inches tall in order to work with pack artillery. Short men would be at a disadvantage in loading and unloading the mules which carry equipment. Seventy others are needed in other Panama branches, infantry, coast artillery, air corps, engineers, quartermaster, medical, ordnance, and chemical warfare service.

The travel and adventure of duty in the Philippines will be open to 25 selected volunteers to serve in the signal corps. One hundred and thirteen men are needed for Hawaii for many branches but—

To enlist in the air corps, signal corps, or ordnance department, a man must present evidence of having had a high school education or its equivalent, or a journeyman's rating in a mechanical trade.

When the fourth call for men under the Selective Service Act is completed, nearly 40 per cent of the total tentative quota of 20,556 required from Massachusetts will have been inducted into military service.

The following list gives the number of men required from each local Massachusetts board under the fourth call and the date and place of induction:

Feb. 18
At Boston

Board, Number	Men	Board, Number	Men
Amesbury, 2	12	Beverly, 10	16
Andover, 3	12	Billerica, 11	13
Arlington, 4	11	Boston, 13	32
Arlington, 5	11	Boston, 13	8
Attleboro, 7	19	Boston, 14	16
Barnstable, 8	15	Boston, 15	27
Belmont, 9	13	Boston, 25	11

At Worcester

Worcester, 164	10	Worcester, 170	20
Worcester, 169	13		

At Springfield

Easthampton, 57	13	Northampton, 117	13
Montague, 104	13		

Feb. 19
At Boston

Boston, 16	13	Boston, 22	18
Boston, 17	20	Boston, 23	16
Boston, 18	21	Boston, 24	19
Boston, 19	21	Boston, 26	13
Boston, 20	22	Boston, 27	19
Boston, 21	18	Cambridge, 48	16

At Worcester

Fitchburg, 68	10	Gardner, 70	16
Framingham, 69	17		

At Springfield

Holyoke, 78	14	Springfield, 144	12
Palmer, 120	13		

Feb. 20
At Boston

Boston, 28	18	Boston, 34	13
Boston, 29	18	Boston, 35	17
Boston, 30	17	Boston, 36	17
Boston, 31	19	Boston, 37	26
Boston, 32	20	Boston, 38	21
Boston, 33	13	Chelsea, 50	17

At Worcester

Worcester, 165	11	Worcester, 168	16
Worcester, 166	18		

At Springfield

North Adams, 115	18	Springfield, 141	21

Feb. 21
At Boston

Brookline, 43	14	Everett, 59	16
Brookline, 44	12	Malden, 92	16
Cambridge, 45	20	Malden, 93	21
Cambridge, 46	20	Medford, 96	14
Cambridge, 47	19	Medford, 97	11
Chelsea, 49	12	Medford, 98	13
Everett, 58	16	Revere, 128	12

At Worcester

Grafton, 72	15	Milford, 102	14
Marlboro, 96	15		

At Springfield

Holyoke, 77	20	Springfield, 142	19

Feb. 24
At Boston

Lawrence, 79	19	Lynn, 88	16
Lawrence, 80	19	Lynn, 89	17
Lawrence, 81	20	Lynn, 90	13
Lowell, 84	14	Lynn, 91	19
Lowell, 85	12	Newton, 112	16
Lowell, 86	15	Newton, 113	11
Lowell, 87	15	Watertown, 154	11

At Worcester

Athol, 6	20	Webster 156	20

At Springfield

Adams, 1	15	Springfield, 140	16
Chicopee 52	11		

Feb. 25
At Boston

Fall River, 61	16	New Bedford, 107	20
Fall River, 62	16	New Bedford, 108	19
Fall River, 63	15	New Bedford, 109	20
Fall River, 64	14	New Bedford, 110	17
Fall River, 65	15	Quincy, 125	18
Haverhill, 76	15	Weymouth, 159	21
Milton, 103	14		

At Worcester

Southbridge, 137	20	Spencer, 139	19

At Springfield

Greenfield, 73	18	Springfield, 145	19

Feb. 26
At Boston

Braintree, 39	20	Saugus, 132	9
Brockton, 40	9	Somerville, 133	20
Brockton, 41	16	Somerville, 134	12
Brockton, 42	13	Somerville, 135	18
Concord, 54	17	Somerville, 136	15
Danvers, 55	11	Waltham, 150	13
Dedham, 56	17	Waltham, 151	13
Revere, 129	13		

At Worcester

Clinton, 53	18	Ware, 153	18

At Springfield

Chicopee, 51	18	Pittsfield, 123	18

Feb. 27
At Boston

Fairhaven, 60	9	Needham, 106	17
Gloucester, 71	19	Newburyport, 111	14
Haverhill, 75	13	Newton, 114	9
Marshfield, 95	12	No. Attleboro, 116	16
Melrose, 99	13	Norwood, 119	15
Methuen, 100	18	Peabody, 121	14
Middleboro, 101	18	Quincy, 127	15
Natick, 105	14		

At Worcester

Northbridge, 118	14	Worcester, 171	18
Worcester, 167	18		

At Springfield

Springfield, 143	18	W. Springfield, 158	15

Feb. 28
At Boston

Falmouth, 66	7	Wakefield, 149	16
Plymouth, 124	11	Walpole, 152	19
Quincy, 126	16	Watertown, 155	10
Salem, 130	13	Whitman, 160	16
Salem, 131	14	Winchester, 161	13
Somerset, 138	10	Winthrop, 162	10
Swampscott, 146	13	Woburn, 163	18
Taunton, 147	14	Nantucket, 172	2
Taunton, 148	11	Edgartown, 173	3

At Worcester

Fitchburg, 67	16	Leominster, 83	18
Groton, 74	17		

At Springfield

Lee, 82	15	Westfield, 157	17
Pittsfield, 122	18		

The Great Outdoors Moves Inside

By a Staff Photographer

Among the Attractions at the Sportsmen's Show

Top: Goldenrod and Joseph Russell, Penobscot Indians from Old Town, Maine, will display the art of basket weaving at the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show. Bottom: A Husky puppy in the Eskimo Village finds three admirers. Left to right: Betsy Taylor, Kenneth Simmons, Marian Taylor.

Work on Changing Fiscal Date Of State to July 1 Is Started

This is the second of three articles discussing the advantages and problems arising from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal to start Massachusetts' fiscal year on July 1, instead of Dec. 1, so as to provide for more efficient control of State expenditures.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The drive to shift the opening date of the State's fiscal year from Dec. 1 to July 1 is expected to gain impetus during the 1941 legislative session as the result of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's recommendation in his inaugural address early this month.

Back of the campaign, besides the Chief Executive, will be Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House; Representative Arthur I. Burgess (R) of Quincy; Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner; Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and others.

The first two were members of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which originally recommended the fiscal year change to improve budgetary control, after an exhaustive study of the State's financial structure and problems.

Shape of Work Is Begun

Work on the Governor's proposal that the change be made effective on July 1, 1943, has already begun. While firmly believing the change may be affected by statutory revisions only, the Chief Executive pointed out that some experts believe a Constitutional Amendment is necessary. He asked the Legislature to seek an advisory opinion from the Supreme Judicial Court on the constitutionality issue, a step which the House took only a week after the Governor's inauguration.

If a Constitutional Amendment is required, the change cannot be made before 1945, for the measure must be passed by two successive legislatures, for instance the 1941 and 1943 sessions, and then be submitted to the voters at a State election for approval. If the voters favor it, the change becomes law.

Several obstacles must be hurdled before the change may be effected. For instance, a budget for a 31-month period must be adopted instead of the biennial budget. The 31-month budget would provide for the seven-month period between the present Dec. 1 fiscal year start and the proposed July 1 date, as well as the regular biennial period.

Under the proposed change the outgoing Governor's budget would control expenditures of the first six months of his successor's administration, thus giving the incoming Governor and the new Legislature sufficient time to adopt a new biennial budget to start on July 1.

One advantage of the July 1 fiscal year would be the assessment of the State Tax on cities and towns to balance the State budget in ample time to be included in the municipal tax levies.

Would Eliminate Weak Link

Thus would be eliminated the present ludicrous situation under which Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, certifies, prior to assessment, what the State tax upon cities and towns will be for the current year. In recent years the assessment has been greater than the original estimate.

In 1938 Mr. Long certified an $8,000,000 State tax, but the actual estimate later proved to be $17,000,000, or $9,000,000 greater. The cities and towns were thrown into momentary financial chaos. Short-term loans were floated to pay the tax. Then in 1939 the Legislature allowed the communities to borrow their share of the amount on a five-year loan. Many municipalities took advantage of this authorization to prevent sharp real estate tax rate rises this year.

Not the least of the advantages of the July 1 fiscal year proposal is that the change would bring the State and Federal Government fiscal years into conjunction.

At present the Federal fiscal year starts on July 1. Inasmuch as Federal reimbursement to the State for old-age assistance is figured on the Federal year considerable bookkeeping is necessary to keep accounts straight. A similar situation exists in regard to Federal highway and grade cross elimination contributions to the State.

However, the motivating force behind the move for the fiscal year change is the desire to establish definitely a spending program applicable to the entire 12 months of the year, for which the budget is intended. At present, as pointed out previously, the current budget actually applies only to six months of the year because of late legislative approval.

Stage Is Set For Start Of Sports Show

There was at least one man in Boston today who found the weather a little warm.

He was Carl Ibionna, full-blooded Eskimo from Cape Prince of Wales, far above the Arctic Circle, who will appear at the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show which opens at 1 p. m. tomorrow in Mechanics Building.

Mr. Ibionna was brought to Boston by Dave Irwin, whose Eskimo village is one of the features of this year's show. The Eskimo, who was accompanied by his wife and two children, will perform in the Grand Hall pool, where he will do a complete turnover in his kayak.

"Tall Story" Day

It was "tall story" day at Mechanics Building, whose drab interior was rapidly being converted into scenes of outdoor splendor. Many of this annual event's most colorful characters were already on hand, supervising or setting up exhibits, and swopping yarns.

In addition to Dave Irwin, only white man to make the 2,000 mile reindeer trek across Canada ordered in 1930 by the Canadian Government to introduce the animals to the Eskimo in Eastern Canada, there were Cap'n Whit Thompson, bearded Maine fisherman from Port Clyde; John Turner, Ojibway Indian from Northern Ontario, and Joseph and Goldenrod Russell, Penobscot Indians from Old Town, Maine.

Golf Expert on Hand

Paul Runyan, two-time National professional golf champion, arrived in town yesterday and made an inspection of the layout in Grand Hall where he will demonstrate his bag of trick shots daily during the show.

Many of the exhibits were nearly complete today with only the finishing touches needed to have them ready for the crowds which are expected to descend on the Huntington Avenue exhibition hall tomorrow.

The Canadian, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont exhibits were rapidly taking shape, and men were rushing work on the Massachusetts Department of Conservation display, which occupies the stage in Grand Hall this year. This will be a section of Massachusetts State Forest complete with a trout brook and waterfall.

New Hampshire Jurist Named for Appeals Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Peter Woodbury, New Hampshire Democrat and Associate Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, was nominated by President Roosevelt today for the vacancy in the First United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Confirmation of the nomination by the Senate will make the President's third appointment, thus entirely remaking this court which has jurisdiction over Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Puerto Rico. The Court sits at Boston.

Mr. Woodbury will supersede Judge Scott Wilson, who retired March 27, 1940. His nomination apparently ends a long period of uncertainty during which several New England Democrats sought the $12,000 post.

Other appointments by the President to this Court include Judge John C. Mahoney of Rhode Island and Judge Calvert Magruder of Massachusetts.

An open candidate for the judgeship was F. Harold Dubord of Maine, former Democratic candidate for Governor, who was reported to be supported by James A. Farley. Justice Woodbury, however, was prominently mentioned last May for the position.

Judge Magruder, now the Senior Justice of the Circuit Court—who taught Justice Woodbury at Harvard many years ago—will probably swear in Mr. Woodbury, provided the Senate confirms his nomination.

Justice Woodbury was born in Bedford, N. H. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1918, from Harvard College in 1924, and from Harvard Law School in 1927. He served as a private in France during the World War.

Admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1927, he was a Bedford Selectman, 1928-31; Bedford Municipal Court Justice, 1928-32; Associate Justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court, 1932-33, and a member of the State's Supreme Court since 1933.

Ex-Editor of La République Says French Democracy Lives

Democracy still survives in the hearts of the French people and the hope of individual liberty in France cannot be quenched, according to Robert Lange, former editor-in-chief of La République, interviewed today during a two-day visit to Boston.

As editor of the daily Paris paper which was founded by Edouard Daladier, Mr. Lange has always worked for free and democratic thinking, and for international peace. His first visit to the United States occurred two years ago, in connection with the translated publication of a quarterly magazine he was publishing under the title "Freedom," with Winston Churchill, Eduard Benes, Chiang Kai-shek and other famous leaders as contributors.

"If the United States, before the outbreak of the present war, had been in the state of mind it has now reached; if Great Britain had realized what she realizes now; and if France had not been divided," he averred, "I believe war would have been avoided."

Sporadic Efforts

The situation he felt, was partly to be blamed on the fact that what was done to support democracy was sporadic and therefore not effective in achieving proper preparation.

For French people to revolt at this time, he said, would be very dangerous and probably useless. "They are," he admitted, "by means of sabotage creating difficulties for the German troops in occupied areas and in that way doing their best, but French revolt, unarmed, would not at the present moment help Britain. If the British invade France, then that would be a different thing."

Feeling is strongly in favor of Great Britain, he said, and, from information which comes to him, even those who, in occupied France, suffer from the bombardments of the Royal Air Force are "not in the least angry with the British. When they see the important destruction they are satisfied and forget their fear of the previous night."

Having access, as a newspaper editor, to both censored and uncensored dispatches, he knew in advance what was happening to France, and three days before the arrival of German troops, left Paris, by automobile, along with others who could read the signs.

People Confused

The great majority of the people, however, he recalled, were completely taken by surprise and became utterly confused, and they did not see, then, how Britain would be able to resist as she has done. When Paul Reynaud left Tours, he noticed, the crowds around his car, while echoing to some extent the cry, "Enough—no more blood," were also shouting, "Jusqu'au bout (to the end). We follow you still."

While he feels that the feeding of French children is not a problem for which Great Britain should be held responsible, since Germany has removed the food needed to feed them, M. Lange favors a more lenient attitude than some of the European exiles, pointing out that the children are the French men and women of tomorrow and without food are "not likely to grow up."

Unstinted Aid to Britain But 'Bargain First' Is Urged

While urging an unstinted outpouring of help to Great Britain from the United States, Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, and of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vt., speaking at the University Club last night, stressed the equal importance of a "bargain first" with England.

The United States should not throw its full weight into the balance, he told members of the annual dinner of the New England Wholesale Lumber Association, until it has struck "a hard bargain with Great Britain."

The price, he believes, should be "a large share of the external wealth that England possesses, and her freedom to negotiate a private peace." It is a hard bargain, he agrees, but when it "is struck and payment made, we must be prepared to deliver to her in return assistance that is ten-fold and one hundred-fold greater than the material price we receive."

Warning that after the war is over the world must not be dominated "by the narrow commercial interest of the victor," Mr. Flanders enumerated some of the returns which he believes the United States should receive for its assistance to Britain.

These included "all her available resources of gold, American securities, Pacific ship lanes, and needed naval and military bases in both oceans." Also, peace terms that are "in satisfactory form for our assent and co-operation."

Washington Opens Trade-U. S. Link

Establishment of a service and information office in the Department of Commerce at Washington to expedite contact between business men and Government officials was announced to New England business interests today by Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Chief objective of the plan, Mr. Smith said, will be to put business men who go to Washington in direct touch with the specific Government officials who can best handle their problems. This is to reduce the number of calls the visitor may be obliged to make before finding the proper official. It will also save the time of Government officials, who now see many people whom they have to refer to others.

Boston-Plymouth Service O. K. Again

Normal train service was restored early this afternoon between Boston and Plymouth by the New Haven Railroad, following the derailment last night of an eight-car outbound local near the South Braintree station.

Officials of the road said that the entire train had been placed back on the rails late this morning, and that the train scheduled to leave South Station at 12:15 p. m. had departed on time.

A broken rail was the apparent cause of the derailment, New Haven officials said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Camellia Show at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Open until 9 p. m. today, and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Saturday.

Lecture on "Know Your Money" by a member of the WPA Community Recreation Project. A musical program will follow the lecture. In the William Blackstone School, West End, Boston, at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Saturday

Twenty-fifth annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show opens at Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston, from 1 to 11 p. m.

Brookline Bird Club walk from Arnold Arboretum to Leverett Pond. Leader, Mrs. Fleury. Meet at Forest Hills gate at 1:45 p. m.

Bird hunt and walk of the Field and Forest Club at the Arnold Arboretum. Leader, Mr. Robinson. Meet at Forest Hills terminal, lower level, at 2 p. m. Expense 20 cents.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Miniature Rooms," with lantern slides, by Mrs. Sayward, in the Lecture Hall, at 11 a. m. Guidance tour on "Museum Treasures" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Travelogue, "The Royal Road of Richard Halliburton's Romantic Adventures," by Burton Holmes, At Symphony Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, Boston, at 2:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Miss Taylor, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, in Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Lecture by the Alliance Francaise, "Impressions d'un etudiant francaise aux Etats-Unis et d'un officier en 1939-1940." (Impressions of a French student and an officer in the United States in 1939 and 1940), by Robert Gueiroard. At the Copley-Plaza, 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11. Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Lumbermen Promote House Of Five Rooms Costing $5,000

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In an organized effort to prove that conventional building materials have just as much potential value to low-cost housing as new developments, lumbermen supplying New England and New York have put their heads together, organized the Northeastern Homes Foundation, and prepared themselves for the anticipated building boom.

Tangible evidence of the lumbermen's drive to retain their markets is found in the Wilcot section of New Haven, Conn., where a five-room Cape Cod home, selling for $5,000, and purchasble for $36.36 a month, all mortgage expenses included, has been finished by the Foundation as a demonstration project. Similar homes are going up regularly throughout the New England area, and are being bought for a net payment of $20 to $25 a month, after mortgage principal payments are subtracted.

Connecticut was so convinced of the practicality of the new, low-cost home that it sent Dr. James L. McConaughy, Lieutenant Governor and President of Wesleyan University, to help open the Northeastern Foundation project for public inspection.

Stresses Compact Living

Today, the Wilmot demonstration home stands as testimony to the initiative of private enterprise endeavoring to prove itself capable of meeting the challenge of low-cost housing inspired by a home-conscious Federal Government.

The Wilmot house is a charming example of compact living, having a living room 11½ by 15½ feet, a dining room extension of the living room adding 86 more feet to living room space, a kitchen, two bedrooms and enough space upstairs for two future rooms. Garage is attached to the breezeway effect made by a jog in the kitchen.

This particular plan was selected by the Foundation because it is said to offer a maximum footage in the $5,000 bracket.

In addition to supplying plans and encouraging local builders to get into low-cost construction, the Foundation furnishes advice to all prospective home owners.

Full Information Service

A complete information service has been installed in its New York offices, answering all inquiries and sending out facts and warnings about home building interesting to all non-experts.

Here are a few things the Foundation is saying:

"The man with a moderate income who seeks to build a low-cost home must be constantly on guard against those factors that will in the long run increase the costs of his home and possibly put it beyond his reach, financially, after he has moved in.

"If economy is necessary, omit some of the things you think you want until later, rather than compel the builder to economize on construction details.

"Be sure that you have the money to insure sound construction of walls, roofing, floors, plumbing, heating equipment and electric fixtures. These are the things that make home owning a sound investment and not the gadgets that build up the costs without increasing the value of the home.

Windows and Staircases

"It is better to do without that circular staircase you want, than to be always running down cellar to stop a leak in the plumbing.

"Windows are so often taken for granted that few persons realize that there are a variety of styles and nuisance proof features well worth some research. Windows now are not only mechanical, they are also architecturally important.

"Forget that dream of a large house which you cannot afford, and concentrate upon a small, compact house having the comfort and conveniences of living which are part of the large house. People buy convenience these days, rather than space."

If the families who want to buy homes, but hesitate for a variety of reasons, could realize that the building industry is today offering more house for the dollar than ever before and that financing has made it possible to own a low-cost home with easy payments, "American families would build 1,000,000 homes this year," according to Gardner W. Taylor, Chairman of the Foundation.

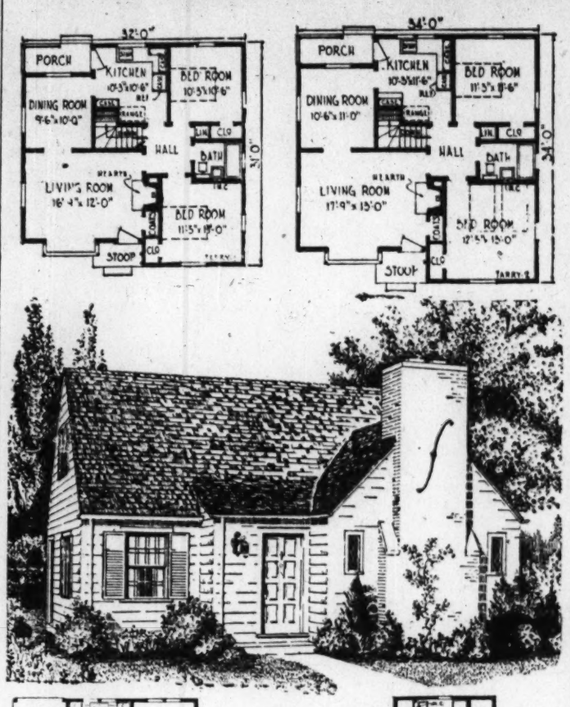
N. E. Gets the Benefit

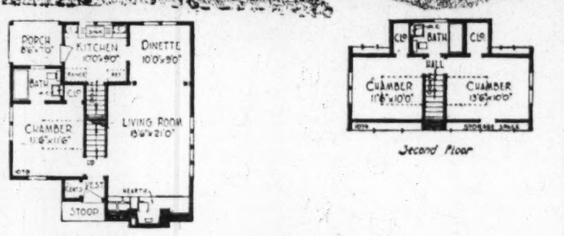
The responsibility of the Foundation, he said, is to try and bring into New England the results of studies by 32 national organizations operating through the medium of the National Small Homes Demonstration. Some of the home owning facts being correlated by the Foundation are these:

"Since 1934 every family in New England that can rent an apartment has had the opportunity to use that rent money and no more to own its own home.

"For a home costing $2,500 or less under the FHA, the down payment may be as little as 5 per cent or $125 or about the cost of a good cabinet radio."

$5,000 for Five Rooms





Low-Cost Homes

Designed by Northeastern Homes Foundation, these houses constitute a new answer to consumer demands for homes of conventional construction that can be bought for about $36 a month or a net of $25, with $11 going to liquidate the mortgage. Room arrangements are made to provide maximum conveniences in a minimum of space.

Donations List Of Fund Grows In a Big Way

The Greater Boston Community Fund campaign today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more:

By individuals—

$14,381, anonymous.
$1,600, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Rockman.
$800, Moses T. Stevens.
$750, Mrs. Coleman Levin.
$700, Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Green; John S. Slater.
$450, Everett S. Litchfield; Dr. and Mrs. John P. Monks.
$600, Mrs. Erastus C. Gaffield; Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Gordon.
$525, Mrs. Frederick R. Grace.
$500, Louis C. Bartol; Harry Cohen and Frank Gordon; Miss Mary R. Joslin; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Swartz.
$430, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pear.
$400, Mrs. Henry Ehrlich; William Hennessey.
$375, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Goethals; Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Marget.
$350, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kingsdale.
$325, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gardner.
$300, Harold K. Gross; Max Korn.
$285, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Adlow.
$275, Mrs. Charles T. Gilbert; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wit.
$270, Albert H. Curtis.
$250, Wilman E. Adams; David Braude; Misses Eva D. and Linda E. Corey; Mrs. James M. Newell.
$225, Miss Ada L. Comstock.
$200, Belmont Women's Club; Dr. and Mrs. Walter S. Burrage; Edward A. Counihan, Jr.; Mrs. Jacob S. and Mrs. Barnet D. Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Morton Jolles; William B. MeSkimmon; George Von L. Meyer; Mr. and Mrs. E. Geoffrey Nathan; Dr. and Mrs. Robert N. Nye; Charles O. Richardson; Mrs. Edward Thaw; Dr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Waite.
$185, Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Faxon; Mr. and Mrs. William Karmazine.
$175, Dr. and Mrs. William B. Breed; Edward Watchmaker.
$160, Dr. Louis Arkin.
$155, Dr. and Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle.
$150, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Devens; Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gahan; Mrs. Richardson Harwood; Mr. and Mrs. Max Lipson; Theodore A. Lothrop; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence K. Marshall; Dr. Harry Saganshy; Temple Ohabei Shalom Brotherhood.
$144, David Stern.
$135, Mrs. Abraham K. Cohen; Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Sidel; Dr. Jacob H. Swartz.
$130, Dr. Arthur I. Shain.
$125, Mrs. Robert P. Clapp; Dr. William Healy; Miss Caroline Grace Jewell; Miss Edith Jewell; Dr. and Mrs. Nathan N. Levins; Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn; Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Snider.
$120, The Rev. and Mrs. Angus Dun; Dr. and Mrs. Benj. F. Sieve.
$115, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Brown.
$114, Household employees of Mrs. Charles G. Weld.
$111, Samuel Cubilewich.
$110, Abraham B. Cibel; Dr. and Mrs. William A. Rogers.
$100, Miss Hannah Mabel Adams; Martin K. Alintuck; Abraham D. Babbitt; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bertman; Frank T. Bobat; Clifford K. Brown; Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Christian; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cibley; Ralph W. Conant; Edmund L. Cummins; Roy M. Cushman; Dr. E. B. Dunphy; Louis H. Ehrlich; Sidney Farber; Mrs. Walter S. Fox; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frothingham, Jr.; Raynor M. Gardiner; Mrs. George W. Goethals; Richard I. Goodrich; George C. Greener; Dr. and Mrs. Trygve Gundersen; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Hovey; Lawrence Ilfeld; Dr. Charles I. Johnson; Mrs. Eben S. S. Keith; Dr. Arthur R. Kimpton; Mr. and Mrs. Max S. Kirshen; Oscar A. Kitterman; Mr. and Mrs. David Levin; Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel E. Mock; Prof. James A. Muller; Mr. and Mrs. Max Nelson; Mrs. Ellen S. Patterson; Mr. and Mrs. Newton H. Sobin; Frank P. Speare; Dr. and Mrs. Douglas A. Thom; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Tillinghast; McKinley H. Warren; Richard S. Winslow.

By companies and employees—

$9,286, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$6,822, Massachusetts General Hospital employees.
$6,497, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company employees.
$5,000, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.
$3,078, New England Deaconess Hospital employees.
$2,981, Boston Young Men's Christian Association employees.
$2,900, O'Brion, Russell & Co., brokers and associates and employees, first report.
$2,553, American Mutual Liability Insurance Company employees, first report.
2,342, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital employees.
$2,000, Field & Cowles.
$1,852, Boston Dispensary employees, first report.
$1,800, John C. Paige & Company.
$1,719, Community Health Association employees.
$1,605, Greater Boston Community Fund employees.
$1,500, Massachusetts Humane Society.
$1,337, Morgan Memorial Co-operative Industries and Stores, Inc., employees.
1,250, Panther Panco Rubber Company, Inc.
$1,223, Bobst, Johnson & Wyatt agency, John Hancock Life Insurance Company employees.
$1,204, Family Welfare Society of Boston emoloyees, first report.
$1,191, Bolt Dalton & Church employees, first report.
$1,157, Fireman's Fund Insurance Company employees.
$1,025, Dewick & Flanders, Inc., and employees.
$1,000, Marks Brothers Company; William A. Muller & Company Corporation, Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees; Patterson, Wylde & Windeler and employees.
$974, Boston Lying-in Hospital employees.
$968, Travelers Insurance Company agents and employees.
$919, Children's Aid Association employees.
$811, Radcliffe College staff and employees.
$779, New England Hospital for Women and Children employees.
$750, Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.
$744, Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies employees, first report.
$737, The Children's Hospital employees.
$714, The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary employees.
$700, Boston Stove Foundry.
$693, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
$626, Equitable Life Assurance Society agents and employees.
$600, Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
$564, Boston Provident Association employees.
$550, Massachusetts Housing Association, Inc.
$545, New England Fire Insurance Rating Association employees, first report.
$524, Boston Council of Social Agencies and Boston Health League employees.
$500, Emile Bernat & Sons Company; Eastern Baking Company; Roosevelt & Sargent.
$494, The Farm and Trades School employees.
$470, Keystone Manufacturing Company employees.
$420, North Bennet Street Industrial School employees.
$408, Hinckley & Woods and employees.
$400, Dedham Insurance Partnership.
$377, Pepperell Manufacturing Company employees, additional (total to date, $1,252).
$348, Boston Legal Aid Society employees.
$343, Judge Baker Guidance Center employees.
$334, Columbian National Life Insurance Company employees, first report.
$316, Frances E. Willard Settlement employees.
$300, Maverick Mills.
$277, Boston Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, employees.
$275, Cyrus Brewer & Co. and employees.
$273, Wellington Sears Company employees.
$268, The Church Home Society for the Care of Children of the Protestant Episcopal Church employees.
$261, Norfolk House Center employees.
$260, A. Brightman & Sons.
$250, Collateral Loan Company; Eastern Racing Association, Inc.; George H. McFadden & Bro.; South End House Association employees.
$245, Maryland Casualty Company employees.
$240, Vincent Memorial Hospital employees.
$238, Elizabeth Peabody House Association employees.
$235, International Cooperage Company employees.
$234, Nichols & Company Inc. employees; Travelers Aid Society of Boston, Inc., employees.
$225, Glaser & Yoffe, Inc.
$224, Boston City Hospital, Social Service department employees, first report.
$221, Boston Chamber of Commerce employees.
$200, Monomac Spinning Company; Mutual Boiler Insurance.
$199, The International Institute of Boston, Inc., employees.
$191, The Felters Company, Inc., employees.
$190, Roxbury Neighborhood House Association employees.
$181, Industrial Aid Society employees.
$179, The Lesley School employees.
$175, Koplow Trimming Company.
$171, Boston Home for Incurables employees.
$170, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and employees.
$168, The Children's Mission to Children employees.
$167, American Red Cross, Boston Metropolitan chapter employees.
$163, The Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, Inc., employees.
$161, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company employees.
$158, Lincoln House Association employees.
$157, Hallowell, Jones & Donald employees.
$156, Episcopal Theological School staff, students and employees.
$155, Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc., employees.
$150, A. K. Cohen-Max E. Bernkopf, additional (total to date $1,850); Jordan, Read & Co.; Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company; Wellesley College Service Fund.
$145, East Boston Social Centers Council employees.
$139, Emery & Conant Company, Inc., employees.
$134, Social Service Index employees.
$133, Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. employees.
$131, Boston Young Men's Christian Union employees.
$123, Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Boston and employees; Jones Gardner & Beal, Inc.; H. Sacks & Sons.
$117, Massachusetts Child Council, Inc., employees.
$116, Home and School Visitors Association employees.
$114, City Club Corporation employees; Eastern Underwriters Inspection Bureau employees, first report.
$105, Ches Madelaine, Inc.
$100, Bartenders and Hotel Employees No. 34; Freeman Parlor Furniture Company; Henry Jenkins Transportation Company; Lappin Wall Paper Company; London Harness Company; Henry M. Robinson & Co., Inc., additional (total to date $530); St. Monica's Home Sisters, patients and employees.

Winter Isn't Everywhere

By a Staff Photographer

Camellias on Display

A wide variety of camellias may be seen at the special exhibit at Horticultural Hall. Ninety-five exhibitors have brought their best specimens of this rare flower from hothouses in the hope of winning one of the prizes. A native plant of China, the camellia was brought to the United States early in the 1800's, the first exhibit being held in Boston about 1843. The camellia tree shown here was grown by Mrs. Arthur Lyman of Waltham, Fritz Nelson, gardener. Camellia trees grow to 30 and 40 feet in their native China, but hothouses keep them to a more respectable height as Arlene Farrington of Weymouth Heights, shown above, can attest.

Nazis Refuse Sale of Tanker To U. S. Group

German owners of the tanker Pauline Friederich, which has been in port since Sept. 2, 1939, today refused to sell the craft, although all arrangements had been made for the transfer of the ship to American interests, it was learned from reliable sources.

A cablegram was received from Germany refusing to approve the sale, which, it was assumed in shipping circles, was the result of government decision in Germany.

Negotiations for the sale have been under way for some time. Funds were made available, the Washington officials had approved the change of registration from German to American, and all other details had been arranged previous to the arrival of the cablegram. It is now said that the tanker will remain here for the duration of the war.

In shipping circles, the opinion was voiced that the Germans feared that the tanker might be used to take oil to England, even if a resale of the ship was necessary to evade the neutrality act. American ships are forbidden to enter the combat zones by the neutrality act. Once the German ownership was relinquished, however, another transfer could be arranged to some other flag.

25,000 Attend Birthday Ball

A record-breaking crowd of 25,000 persons attended President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball in the Boston Garden last night. The proceeds, which amounted to between $25,000 and $30,000, will be distributed to local institutions and to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and John Roosevelt, son of the President, made brief speeches. The Grand March was led by Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall, followed by the Mayor and Mrs. Tobin.

Canada Joins Calais

CALAIS, Maine, Jan. 31 (AP)—Delegates from Maine and New Brunswick governments gave an international flavor to this border city's ball last night in honor of President Roosevelt's birthday.

C. H. Blakeney, Minister of Education, represented Premier McNair of the Canadian Province, and Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Murchie spoke for Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine. Mayor E. Nesbit of St. Stephen, just across the boundary from Calais, was another guest.

R. I. Offers Its Idle Mills For Production of Munitions

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31 — A move was made this week to bring more defense industries to Rhode Island and utilize idle textile mill properties for the production of munitions. The proposal was made to William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, by Representative Aime J. Forand, Democrat.

Pointing out that a great many mills in the Blackstone Valley are now idle, Mr. Forand said: "It seems to me there is no sense in going way out West and building new plants if we can make use of existing idle mill properties in Rhode Island and other New England States."

He pointed specifically to the Ann and Hope mill in Lonsdale, the Ashton mill in Ashton, and the Nyanza mill in Woonsocket. Most of the machinery has been moved out of these buildings.

"It seems to me," Mr. Forand said, "that it would be faster and more efficient to install machinery and equipment in an existing building than to build an entirely new plant."

Meanwhile, the State Department of Labor, in a report to the Legislature, revealed that employment in Rhode Island is now higher than at any time in 11 years.

Bright Employment Figures

The figures, which reflected the business upturn in the wake of the national defense program, showed 193,268 persons at work. Harvey Saul, Director of the Department of Labor, said the total would be several thousand higher had it been possible to obtain figures on the number of persons working for private contractors on Government projects.

The report, which was for the year 1940, showed not only higher employment, but fatter pay envelopes, improved working conditions and less idleness as a result of strikes. There were more strikes in 1940 than in the preceding year, the report said, but the number of workers affected was considerably less.

Included among several recommendations made by the Labor Department in the report was one urging the Legislature to establish an apprenticeship committee with authority to license private trade schools. "The situation which has given rise to the trade school 'racket' would be eased by the creation of such a committee," the Department reported.

The Division of Women and Children, a unit of the Department of Labor, has begun a survey of the employment conditions in hotels and restaurants, the report disclosed. When the survey is completed, a wage board will be established to study conditions and fix a minimum wage for employees, as has already been done in the jewelry and other industries in Rhode Island.

Development of more airports in Rhode Island is expected if Congress approves a measure now pending which would appropriate $32,000,000 for airport improvements in the Nation, Willard M. Fletcher, Chief of the Rhode Island Division of State Airports, said this week.

Knudsen's Advise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—William Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, suggested today that plants with idle production facilities adaptable to production of defense materials advise the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

His suggestion was in reply to a letter from Representative Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island who had appealed to Mr. Knudsen to make use of idle manufacturing establishments and labor in several Rhode Island communities.

Mr. Knudsen said manufacturers should communicate with E. G. Hult, Assistant Cashier of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, who had been designated as the operating agent for the Commission.

'Specials' in Food Markets Helpful Among Rising Prices

Weekly Food Shopping Report

While week-end "specials" bring down the price of some meats in certain stores, the general run of prices continues high, today, and in some cases actually higher on meats as compared with a week ago.

Pork loins and lamb legs are offered as specials in many chain stores, where loins can be had as low as 17 cents, and in some cases 15 cents, while legs of lamb can be had at 23 cents and even at 21 cents in some cut price stores where the "special" is for Friday only. The more common price is 25 to 27 cents for lamb legs and 18 to 19 cents for loins. Many merchants ask more than these figures, however.

Veal legs are offered by one large suburban cut-price store at 17 cents a pound. Smoked hams are higher in many stores, with 25 cents about as low as most chains quote, though one "special" is down to 23 cents.

Beef Still High

Beef is still too high for some budgets. Chain stores quote a group of roasts and steaks at 35 cents, with rib roast at 25 cents. Bottom of the round is quoted at 39 cents and up. Independent stores usually quote even higher prices than these.

Poultry is plentiful. Chain stores that were quoting 29 cents for northern turkeys now offer them at 28 cents. Some independent cut-price stores price turkeys as low as 23 cents. New England raised turkeys are around 32 to 35 cents. Capons are 33 cents in some of the chain stores, but run as high as 42 cents. Fowl can be had as low as 19 cents and as high as 35 cents. Chickens range from 28 to 35 cents.

Butter continues on the lower level it reached recently when a sharp drop from peak levels cut the price four and five cents a pound. Eggs are an attractive buy with large, fresh, eggs not over 40 cents a dozen as the top, and frequently offered somewhat less. But the popular combination of bacon and eggs or ham and eggs lacks the support that might otherwise be expected because of the high price of bacon and ham, in opinion of housewives.

Seafood Low

In seafood, fresh haddock and cod can be had at 12 cents in the downtown stores, and under that in some of the chains. The lowest prices found in a survey today are: chilled halibut 25 cents; chilled swordfish 25 cents; chilled salmon 19 cents; mackerel 8, and smelts 9 cents.

In vegetables, the prices are rather mixed. Cauliflower, green peas, and broccoli are high in price, and the supply is said to be limited. On the other hand, green beans, wax beans, white cabbage, beets and carrots, parsnips and turnips are plentiful and comparatively low in price. Broccoli is quoted at two pounds for 25 cents; green and wax beans, 15 cents a pound; green peas, two pounds for 35 cents; white cabbage, four pounds for 10 cents, for the old cabbage, and two pounds for 11 cents for the new; beets 5 to 8 cents a bunch; carrots 4 to 8 cents a bunch; parsnips 5 cents; turnips 2½ to 5 cents a pound; hothouse tomatoes 30 cents a pound, and winter squash 6 cents a pound.

Strawberries are high at 30 cents a pint. Oranges are increasing in supply and variety. The Seville oranges are in the market at 60 cents a dozen. California navels are 60 cents a dozen for large. Florida oranges are 25 cents a dozen or perhaps a bit more, with smaller ones for less. Nectarines from South America provide a peach species at 60 cents a dozen. Argentine honeydew melons can be had at 50 cents each.

Governor's Group In Bay State First Time Next June

For the first time since 1915 the national Governors' Conference will be held in Massachusetts, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today.

The state chief executives will meet in Boston in June as the result of an invitation sent to the conference by Governor Saltonstall some time ago and renewed last week when the Governor attended the inauguration of President Roosevelt and the meeting of the Council of State Governors in Washington. The exact date of the conference will be set later.

Last year the Governors' Conference was held in Minnesota. Not since 1929, when the group met in Connecticut, has the conference been held in New England.

Brookline Reports $900,000 Surplus

A surplus of nearly $900,000 has been turned into the treasury of the Town of Brookline, reports Leon L. Allen, accountant. Savings of $250,000 during 1940 by Town department heads from their regular appropriations, plus an unused appropriation of $12,937, enabled Mr. Allen to report the large surplus.

Those reporting savings included the police, school, building, and street departments. An increase in tax receipts also was responsible for the Town's substantial savings during last year.

Monitor Radiocast To Antarctic Tonight

The Christian Science Monitor will radiocast a musical program to the U. S. Antarctic Service Expedition, now near the South Pole, over WNAC and the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company, and shortwave station WGEO tonight from 11:30 to 12.

The orchestra of the New England Conservatory, comprising 85 musicians, will play selections from Bach, Mendelssohn and Rimsky-Korsakov.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor, will send greetings. Late news flashes from Monitor correspondents will be radiocast.

The program will originate in Jordan Hall. Local readers are welcome to attend.

Canada Joins Calais

CALAIS, Maine, Jan. 31 (AP)—Delegates from Maine and New Brunswick governments gave an international flavor to this border city's ball last night in honor of President Roosevelt's birthday.

C. H. Blakeney, Minister of Education, represented Premier McNair of the Canadian Province, and Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Murchie spoke for Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine. Mayor E. Nesbit of St. Stephen, just across the boundary from Calais, was another guest.

Private Water Works Left to Harvard, Mass.

By the Associated Press

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 31—Stanley E. Hildreth of Cambridge, owner of a machine works, left a private water system near his summer home at Harvard, Mass., to the township, his will filed here discloses.

The system, which Mr. Hildreth built at his own expense, supplies 12 or 15 homes and eight fire hydrants. The rest of the town uses wells.

Town acceptance is necessary.

Mr. Hildreth also left $5,000 to the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Boston.

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Havana	6 days	$75.00
Savannah	10 days	$65.00
Nassau	13 days	$96.50
Puerto Rico	11 days	$120.00
Haiti, Havana, Nassau	11 days	$135.00
Vag. West Indies	20 days	$145.00
Guatemala	25 days	$200.00
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'Fantasia' as It Looks to a Music Critic—Week-End Radio Prospects

Disney and Stokowski As Film Collaborators

By L. A. Sloper

"Fantasia," says Leopold Stokowski, is the art of the future. Like Wagner, Messrs. Stokowski and Disney wished to build a synthesis in which drama, music, and art should be happily united. Wagner intended the drama to be the dominating voice; but he was a musical genius, and his music is all that saves his efforts in the line of drama, poetry, art, and philosophy.

Messrs. Disney and Stokowski apparently have tried to use color, music, and motion. The film undertakes to show the fancies aroused in the thought of Mr. Disney's staff by music played by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Mr. Stokowski. In this case the motion picture has easily overcome the music.

Many have found "Fantasia" excellent entertainment. But from the musical viewpoint, it has shortcomings.

Messrs. Disney and Stokowski modestly say that "Fantasia" is only a beginning. They note that in the past composers have had available only "the comparatively limited mediums of opera and ballet for an interpretation of their works in color and motion." They hope that this film "will suggest to the great composers of our day a third medium—a medium where color and motion are restricted only by the limits of imagination."

* * *

Such a medium is theoretically possible. Everything depends upon how it's done. The key to the problem probably lies in the imagination and taste of the producers. What the producers have done in this instance is to take musical works already in existence, some of them masterpieces, and fit to them pictures which, except in the case of the "Sorcerer-Apprentice" and possibly in that of "A Night on Bald Mountain," have little or no relation to the composer's inspiration.

The result is a concert with enlarged sound equipment and with motion pictures to illustrate the producers' notion of the meaning of the music. So far, then, this art of the future is to be classed rather as entertainment.

Perhaps there is not quite so much novelty in "Fantasia," apart from technical advances, as many have believed. Scriabin among others had theories about color and music, Arthur Bliss wrote a "Color" Symphony, there is a color organ. Mr. Stokowski has been a prominent experimenter in this field.

As for visual representation of absolute music, some years ago there was a motion picture which undertook to visualize various compositions, just as "Fantasia" attempts in its opening number to do with Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor. But there the visualization was by means of moving geometrical patterns which far more accurately reflected the course of the music than do Mr. Disney's fragments of violin bows, bridges, mutes, and so on.

* * *

Also, Dukas' "Apprentice-Sorcerer" has been done before in a French film. This is possibly the most successful of "Fantasia's" numbers, because the music was intended to be descriptive of the legend which is actually recounted on the screen. But Mr. Disney gives the part of the Apprentice to Mickey Mouse, a doubtful procedure. He also resolves the split broomstick into not two broomsticks, but an army of them; and the overflow of water into a flood. The original French picture on this subject was more discreet.

From the musical viewpoint, there are two objections to be made to "Fantasia." The first is that music, the highest and purest of the arts, has its own language and conveys its own message. It requires no external aids. Indeed, it is handicapped by such attempts to reinforce it. This is particularly true of absolute music. But it is also true of program music; with the possible exception already noted of compositions such as Dukas' "Apprentice-Sorcerer," which have a detailed "argument."

But if visualizations are to be attempted at all, should they not be in accord with the original intentions of the composer? I have said that Mr. Disney's illustrations of Bach do not fit the score. Just as unsatisfactory are his visual commentary on Ponchielli's "Dance of the Hours," and Schubert's "Ave Maria." As for Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, the vulgarization of that great score is inexcusable.

* * *

Interestingly enough, the visualization that best fits the music to which it is attached is that of Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring." The original ballet was supposed to represent pagan ritualistic dances. But recall that Stravinsky said the music came first with him, and the program grew from the music. That leaves it open to him to change the libretto at will. If the score meant pagan dances to him in 1913, it may mean in 1941 the early history of the earth. Anyhow, the motion picture here is impressive and at times terrifying.

The second musical objection to "Fantasia" is even more fundamental. It is that the music itself is mangled and misrepresented, both by cutting and by lack of balance. Only parts of some of these compositions are used, and the omissions are not made clear to the audience. Most serious of all, the music in actual performance is distorted, not clarified, by the sound mechanism. Certain instruments are brought up; but at the expense of others. Tone is enlarged, indeed it is enlarged too much for the Majestic Theater in Boston; but it is still metallic. The listener simply does not get a just impression of the score.

If the possibilities claimed for this medium are to be realized, it can be done by, first, showing respect for music, and second, by a display of taste on both musical and visual sides. And probably, too, it can be done not by borrowing musical masterpieces which have nothing to do with pictures, but only by having music written for the actual motion picture production.

Repertory for Opera

Two Mozart operas and three guest conductors are offered for the Metropolitan's Boston season, which will be given this year at the Metropolitan Theater instead of at the Boston Opera House.

Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" will open the season on the evening of March 27, and his "Don Giovanni" will be presented on the evening of March 31, under the baton of Bruno Walter.

Italo Montemezzi will conduct his "Love of Three Kings," on the evening of April 3.

Edwin McArthur will direct the performance of "Tristan and Isolde" on the afternoon of April 2, with Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior in the title roles.

Prices have been reduced, thanks to the larger seating capacity. The top will be $6 instead of $7.

Other operas will be conducted by Erich Leinsdorf, Ettore Panizza, and Gennaro Papi.

New singers will be Licia Albanese, soprano; Stella Roman, soprano, and Jarmila Novotna, soprano. Salvatore Baccaloni, now the Metropolitan's leading basso buffo, will return to Boston for the first time since he sang here with the late Chicago Civic Opera in 1931. Raoul Jobin, who was tenor soloist with the Boston Symphony last season, will make his local opera debut.

Artists already known to Boston will include Risé Stevens, Lotte Lehmann, Kerstin Thorborg, Lily Pons, Anna Kaskas, Helen Jepson, Zinka Milanov, Kirsten Flagstad, Grace Moore, Bruna Castagna, Lauritz Melchior, Ezio Pinza, Emmanuel List, Charles Kullman, Frederick Jagel, Giovanni Martinelli, Richard Bonelli, Norman Cordon, Julius Huehn, Alexander Kipnis, Lawrence Tibbett and John Charles Thomas.

The repertory in full:

Thursday evening, March 27, "The Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart.
Friday evening, March 28, "Tannhauser," by Wagner.
Saturday afternoon, March 29, "Madam Butterfly," by Puccini.
Saturday evening, March 29, "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni, and "Pagliacci," by Leoncavallo.
Monday evening, March 31, "Don Giovanna," by Mozart.
Tuesday evening, April 1, "Daughter of the Regiment," by Donizetti.
Wednesday afternoon, April 2, "Tristan und Isolde," by Wagner.
Wednesday evening, April 2, "Rigoletto," by Verdi.
Thursday evening, April 3, "The Love of Three Kings," by Montemezzi.
Friday evening, April 4, "Lohengrin," by Wagner.
Saturday afternoon, April 5, "The Barber of Seville," by Rossini.
Saturday evening, April 5, "Il Trovatore," by Verdi.

Next Week's Symphony

Dr. Koussevitzky will return from his mid-season vacation next week. With Gregor Piatigorsky as soloist, he will direct the Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts to be given in Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Feb. 7 and 8. The cellist will be heard in the first performance of a new Violoncello Concerto by Paul Hindemith. The orchestral portion of the program will include Rabaud's "La Procession Nocturne"; Richard Strauss' "Also sprach Zarathustra" and Ravel's "La Valse."

Final Antarctic Program, New Forum to Go on the Air

The Week-End Dialer

The final program in the series transmitted to the U. S. Antarctic Expedition, sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor, will be a feature of tonight's radio entertainment.

Week-end programs of interest include a new non-political forum by members of Congress; a new serial drama based on the draft service; and a special "Bundles for Britain" program with Pauline Lord and Walter Hampden.

Musically noteworthy are the Stravinsky Concerto for Two Pianos in the Curtis concert; the rarely-heard Second Symphony of Dvořák; and Arturo Toscanini will resume the baton for the NBC Symphony Orchestra concerts.

Tonight

Final program in a semi-monthly series of salutes to the members of the U. S. Antarctic Expedition, to be given under the auspices of The Christian Science Monitor, with the collaboration of the General Electric Company and the National Broadcasting Company, from Jordan Hall, Boston; talks by Governor Saltonstall; Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor; Volney D. Hurd, the Monitor's Director of Radio Broadcasting; music by the New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Quincy Porter, conductor; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

"Western Union," story of the first transcontinental telegraph line, with Robert Young, to be featured in Kate Smith's hour; CBS-WEEI, 8

"Lone Operator," story of the handling of the news of the Custer massacre, in Death Valley Days program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Marlene Dietrich to be featured player in Arch Oboler's "Madame Affamee," a refugee story; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Ed Place's Playtime on the Air to feature program in connection with Boston Sportsmen's Show, with talks by George J. Stobie, member of the Maine Development Commission, and Donn Fendler, youth who found his way to civilization after being lost several days in Maine woods; WAAB, 6:45.

Alexander Woolcott and S. J. Perelman to be guests with Messrs. Kieran and Adams in "Information Please" panel; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Saturday

Columbia to inaugurate "No Politics," an attempt to present non-political discussions by members of Congress in the Congressional manner, with "Speaker," et al; Reps. Brown, Ramspeck, Andresen, and Coffee scheduled to speak in first program; CBS-WEEI, 1:30.

Traditional double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" to be heard in Metropolitan matinee, with Stella Roman, Doris Doe, Leonard Warren, Frederick Jagel, and Anna Kaskas in first opera; Lawrence Tibbett, Giovanni Martinelli, and Norina Greco in second; NBC-Blue-WB, 2.

Stravinsky's Concerto for Two Pianos to be radiocast in Curtis Institute concert; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Arturo Toscanini, resuming concerts with NBC Symphony, lists Mozart's Serenade No. 2, in B flat, Haydn's Symphony No. 99, in E flat major, and Richard Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta" to be reviewed by Marion Claire, Jan Peerce and Henry Weber's Orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Attorney General Jackson's plan for improvement of such quasi-judicial agencies as the National Labor Relations Board and Securities and Exchange Commission to be disclosed in CBS "Report to the Nation"; WEEI, 6.

Panel of citizens to discuss Aid-to-Britain bill in "People's Platform"; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Sunday

"Dear Mom," serial story, by letter, of draftee's life in the Army; CBS-WEEI, 6:55.

Paganini's Concerto in D major, Ossy Renardy, violin soloist, with Erno Rapee's Orchestra; also Smetana's "Vltava" and "Kodály's "Hary János" Suite; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Bruno Walter to conduct "Sibelius' "Swan of Tuonela," Dvořák's rarely-heard Symphony No. 2, in D minor, and Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor, with Joseph Szigeti as violin soloist, Philharmonic concert; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Zino Francescatti, French violinist, to play Sarasate's "Gypsy Airs," Pergolesi's Sicilienne, Saint-Saëns' "The Swan," and Bazzini's "Dance of the Goblins," in Sunday Evening Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Ted Malone to visit the home of Booker T. Washington on Tuskegee campus, Alabama; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Pauline Lord and Walter Hampden in story, "Hospital on the Thames," for special Bundles-for-Britain program; MBS-WAAB, 3.

Rep. Martin Dies, Texas, and Morris L. Ernst to be principal participants in American Forum discussion on "Combating the Fifth Column"; MBS-WAAB, 8.

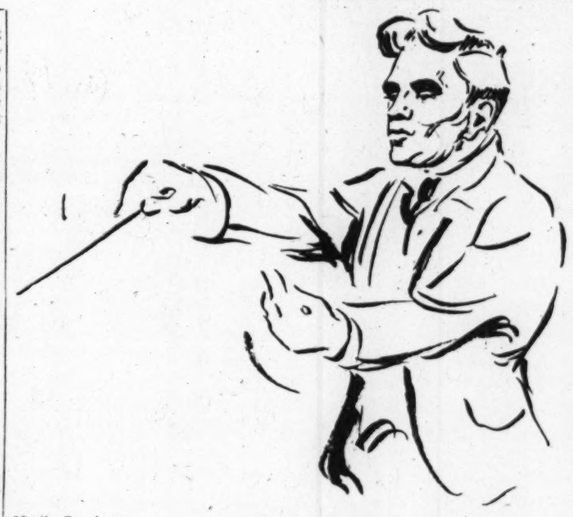
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to be guest of Bill Stern's "Sports Newsreel" program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:45.

Helen Hayes to play "Distant Drums," a story of wagon train days, in her theater hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

By a Staff Photographer

Bruno Walter

Who is now conducting a four-concert radiocast series of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, aired Sunday, WEEI, at 3 p. m.



Martha Burnham

Richard Burgin

Two rehearsal sketches of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Concertmaster who is conducting the week-end pair of concerts.

Screen News

Thomas Mitchell and John Qualen will play important roles in Warners' version of "The Gentle People," by Irwin Shaw. Ida Lupino will be starred in the production which goes before the cameras Monday under Anatole Litvak's direction.

* * *

Nils Asther will mark his return to Hollywood pictures with an important role in "The Man Who Lost Himself," according to an announcement from Universal. Mr. Asther went to England in 1934 and was active in the film industry there until the outbreak of the war. In "The Man Who Lost Himself," he will appear with Brian Aherne and Kay Francis.

* * *

Jack Benny has arrived in New York to see "Charley's Aunt" as preparation for his possible appearance in another screen version of the Brandon Thomas farce. José Ferrer plays the principal role at the Cort. Mr. Benny would be making his first picture for Twentieth-Century-Fox under a new contract.

Lisbon Provides Film Setting

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Director Edward H. Griffith is credited with having put forth two potential stars in his latest picture, "Virginia." These are Carolyn Lee, child actress, and Stirling Hayden, leading man.

But Mr. Griffith is most proud of having uncovered a story or two in which Madeleine Carroll, whom he considers a very fine actress, has an opportunity to show her abilities.

"Because she is pretty," Director Griffith says, "she has been given mainly decorative parts."

Miss Carroll's next good role, according to Mr. Griffith, is in a timely adaptation of John van Druten's "There's Always Juliet," now before the cameras.

* * *

"The thing was a natural," he said. "The van Druten play had always been a favorite of mine, and I had tried for years to get some studio to buy it. When the war came, all we did was change the scene of the main part of the story to Lisbon—and there it was."

Lisbon was a fortunate choice. At present the jumping-off place from Europe to America, it is a center of intrigue, espionage, and counter-espionage. The movies were not apt to overlook romantic material of that sort, and they have not. Paramount just happened to have a story that fit the locale, and will be out first. There will undoubtedly be other stories about Lisbon following hard on the heels of "There's Always Juliet." Fred MacMurray, John Loder, Edmund Gwenn, Billie Burke, Dame May Whitty, and Reginald Denny support Miss Carroll in this one.

* * *

"When I deliberately sought to build a satirical plot on a national thesis," writes Miss Clare Booth in preface to her play, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," "I merely succeeded in fashioning a burlesque on a highly topical and (I think) rather footling subject—a casting crisis in Hollywood."

Hollywood—not at all annoyed by Miss Booth's reference to the "Gone With the Wind" publicity campaign, but confused as to her purpose in writing the play—is making "Kiss The Boys Goodbye" its own way. It has given up trying to find out who was being satirized in the play, has changed the locale to New York and the stage, and will let the comedy fall where it will without further attempt at interpretation.

Oscar Levant, coming to Hollywood for a role in the film, finds his part written, not to the specifications of the original character in the play, but to his own measurements—a composer-pianist with a wisecracking ability.

The fact is, no picture about Hollywood except one, "A Star Is Born," has ever been a very great success—and just there may be found all of the reasons for the changes in Miss Booth's play that will be made for the screen. Plays and pictures about Broadway succeed.

'High Sierra'

Whatever may have been its potentialities as the study of a farm boy who went wrong, "High Sierra" has not realized them. Raoul Walsh's interpretation of John Huston's and W. R. Burnett's screen play, based on a novel by Mr. Burnett has the sordidness of the customary gangster film. It is a compound of sentimentality and brutality.

As the title may indicate, there is some beautiful mountain photography. There is also a good performance—though in cliché terms—of a gangster's sweetheart by Ida Lupino. And there is a final and terrifying chase through winding mountain roads as the gangster flees the police.

Humphrey Bogart plays the leading role. Henry Hull, Henry Travers, Donald McBride, Alan Curtis, Arthur Kennedy, and Joan Leslie provide principal assistance.

The other film at the Metropolitan is "Father's Son," a film about a father who does not understand his son, and a mother who does. John Litel, Frieda Inescort, Billy Dawson, and Christian Rub are in the cast.

'Honeymoon for Three'

"Honeymoon for Three," at the Paramount and Fenway, seems to be a movie derivative from the play, "Goodbye Again." In the film version the story has become more farcical than it was in the original comedy as it tells of the complications which confront a popular novelist on a lecture tour when he is discovered by a former sweetheart whom he had not seen since his college days and whom he had forgotten in the meantime. A triangular situation is developed in the farcical pattern, with the novelist's secretary and the husband of his ex-fiancee adding to the complications. There are some amusing details, as for example when the novelist tries to dine with two parties at the same inn without letting either suspect the presence of the other, but the device is somewhat overworked. The effort to be amusing seems forced and sometimes in poor taste.

George Brent and Ann Sheridan have the roles of the novelist and secretary. Charles Ruggles, Osa Massen, and Jane Wyman are among those in the cast.

The companion feature, "Behind the News," is a newspaper melodrama with Lloyd Nolan as a reporter, Doris Davenport as his fiancee, and Frank Albertson as a cub member of the staff.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Dance

Hans Wiener Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Avenue—La Meri concert debut in "Dances From Many Lands." 8:45. Dance program repeated tomorrow at 3 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:27, 6:25, 9:25. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:35, 10:15. "Behind the News." Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport. 12:50, 3:35, 6:15, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:18, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 3:05, 6:30, 10. "A Little Bit of Heaven," 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:25, 9:20. "Father's Son," John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:45, 8:30. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

RKO-Boston—
"Who Killed Aunt Maggie," Wendy Barrie. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. "Along the Rio Grande," Tim Holt. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50. Stage show: 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Scollay—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Training at the U. S. Naval Academy." "Hollywood's 'Picture People.'" "Skiing With Otto Lang at Sun Valley," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:55, 8:15.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Uncensored War Pictures." "Historic Virginia." "Mack Sennett Comedy." "The U. S. Mint." Disney's Mickey Mouse and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Fire Over England," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 10:44 a. m., 1:35, 4:26, 7:09, 10. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise and Bruce Bennett. 9:30 a. m. 12:20, 3:12, 5:55, 8:46.

Tremont—
"Maryland," Walter Brennan, Brenda Joyce and Fay Bainter. "Balalaika," Nelson Eddy. Continuous 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:10, 4:35, 8:20. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 2:55, 6:35, 10:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Kit Carson," 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy, 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Little Men." 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Plays Cupid," 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Brookline Village: "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2, 5:18, 8:16. "South of Suez," George Brent. 3:50, 6:49, 9:47.

Cleveland Circle: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "No, No Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:15, 9:45. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Bennett. "Blackout." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:07, 9:07. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:03, 9:15. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:22, 8:20. "Blackout." 1:54, 6:52, 9:52.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.

EVERETT — Capital: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:04, 9:23. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 7:58.

Park: "Down Argentine Way," "The Quarterback." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:09 8:18. "Romance on the Rio Grande." 1:54, 7, 10:06.

Hyde Park: "Triple Justice," G. O'Brien. "North Sea Patrol." 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Brent. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Escape" Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:30, 8:15. "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt. 4:10, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins and Claude Rains. 2:05, 6:21, 8:37. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:26, 6:40, 9:57.

Mystic: "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Patricia Morison. 2, 7, 10. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Roland Young. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. "Argentine Nights." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "Devil's Pipe Line." Richard Arlen. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:55, 5. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:10, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Blackout." 1:45, 5. "Here Comes the Navy." Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:20, 8:05. "Youth Will Be Served." 2:18, 6:45, 10. "Youth Will Be Served," 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:30, 8:20. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2, 9:30.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Pastor Hall," Wilfrid Lawson and Nova Pilbeam. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Thief of Bagdad," in technicolor, with Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Patricia Morison. "Where Did You Get That Girl," Helen Parish and Leon Errol.

Strand: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Little Men." Kay Francis. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Here Comes the Navy." Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Little Men," Kay Francis. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "East of the River," J. Garfield and Brenda Marshall. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8:30.

Davis Square: "Pier 13," "Carolina Moon." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Long Voyage Home." John Wayne and Ian Hunter. "Saps at Sea." Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Kit Carson." Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "The Mummy's Hand," 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Letter." Bette Davis. "Too Many Girls," 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Secret Seven," Florence Rice and Barton MacLane. 3:04, 9:07. "Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe and Constance Moore. 3:43, 9:29.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Down Argentine Way," "Passport to Alcatraz." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Cherokee Strip." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "The Flag Speaks."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "South of Suez." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 3:30, 8. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. 3:15, 6:40, 9:45.

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with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40 — $1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED Ice SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theat., West 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"★★★★ I LIKE IT."—Mantle, News
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ROBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Theatre, W. 44 St. BRy. 5-3067
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c
Seats on sale at box office for next 8 weeks

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 326 Seats All Perfs. $1.10

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ROXY
ON OUR SCREEN
TALL, DARK and HANDSOME
CESAR ROMERO • MILTON BERLE
ON OUR STAGE
MAJOR BOWES' RADIO ALL-STARS

Family Combination Among Features at Brighton—Sports Dinner Huge Success

Father-and-Daughter Pair Seek Figure Skating Title

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the continuation of the national figure skating championships into their second day at The Skating Club of Boston today, a young Philadelphia girl and her father waited patiently for the beginning of the junior pairs event late tonight.

Only the second father-and-daughter combination ever to compete in the nationals, Jean Matzke and her father, Robert, were hopeful of improving their showing of last year when they placed third in the same event at Cleveland.

Officials at the Brighton club who have watched the family duo practicing their routine could find in the record books only one other such partnership—the Davenports, Howard and Miriam of Springfield, who placed second in the 1932 national junior pairs.

Modest and unassuming, the Matzkes told of their plans for tonight as they leaned over the sideboards and mentally traced the routine they would etch on the blue sheet of ice. "We have nine lifts in the 3½ minutes we are on the ice," Mr. Matzke declared, "and I hope we do well because this is the only event that either of us has entered."

"One of Those Things"

Members of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society, Mr. Matzke and his 16-year-old daughter have been skating together for the past five years—ever since the day they happened to find themselves waltzing together at the club's rink. "It was no planned partnership," Mr. Matzke smiled. "I guess you could call it one of those things."

For being just one of those things, the Matzke partnership has done exceedingly well in competition. Besides winning third place in the nationals last year, they also won the Middle Atlantic junior championship in 1939 and the Philadelphia senior pairs, besides placing fourth in the Easterns last year and second this year, and second in the Middle Atlantics last year. Jean has passed her third test, Robert his fourth, and together they have passed the bronze dance test.

Other Daughter

These two skaters, however, are not the only ice enthusiasts in the Matzke family. "My wife skates too," Mr. Matzke explained, "and I also have another daughter, Virginia, who is only 10 years old. She placed third in our club competition this year," he added with a pardonable touch of pride.

Father Robert and Daughter Jean have been skating about the same length of time. The former has been at the sport for about 12 years, while Jean has been doing her rockers and counters since the time she was 6 years old.

A graduate of Haverford College in 1922, Robert was a three-letter man in football, basketball, and baseball. On the gridiron he was a quarterback; he captained the court quintet; and on the diamond he patrolled left field.

At Head of Class

Not to be outdone, Jean is also an outstanding athlete other than in figure skating. Last year she played on an undefeated field hockey team, and was selected an all-division fullback in Philadelphia. In her studies at Stevens School in Germantown, she stands at the head of her class.

When they perform their routine tonight, the rest of the family is due to be at the rinkside, mentally cheering them on. With them will be one of the most important parts of the family—according to Jean—who makes sure that "Blimpy" is at all of her performances. "Blimpy" is a little fuzzy dog that Jean takes everywhere she goes—she would even take him on the ice with her if he were only a little smaller. Tonight as at all competitions, "Blimpy" will get a scratch behind the ears and the Matzkes will be off—perhaps to the first championship ever won in national figure skating by a father-and-daughter pair.

Honored Guests of Boston Chapter

By a Staff Photographer

Trophy Winners at Dinner

At the fifth annual dinner of the Boston Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, held at the Copley-Plaza last night, Johnny Cooney of the Bees (left) won the most valuable player plaque; Jimmy Wilson, new manager of the Cubs (center), received the trophy for the outstanding deed of the year (catching for Cincinnati in the World Series) and Dom Di Maggio, Red Sox (right), was chosen for the Boston rookie plaque.

Bruins Face Amerks Here Sunday Eve

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Boston College Sugar Bowl feats about out of banquets and the Boston Baseball writer's dinner over, local sport fans may concentrate on the spurt of the Bruins. Not in recent years have the Bruins staged such a sensational rush and yet it has been lost in a confusion of other sport news over-lapping.

Sunday night the New York Americans invade the local Garden and the Bruins will seek their 15th-straight National Hockey League game without defeat. On paper the Rossmen should merely go through the motions but in reality their own mental strain and the knowledge that Amerks are due, may upset the Bruins.

In five games between the two teams this season Boston has won four by scores of 10-3, 8-1, 6-2 and 6-1 and one game resulted in a 3-all overtime tie. Hockey is a peculiar game and sometimes the results are peculiar and because of so much peculiarity it is very possible that the obvious Boston superiority might explode in its face and Amerks end the stretch Sunday.

Last night the Amerks upset the Chicago Black Hawks and took a 5-4 triumph, their first victory in nine-straight games. Manager Red Dutton used his new goalie, Charley Rayner and rookie wings, Chuck Corrigan and Pete Kelly, but it was the veterans who inserted the scoring punch. He probably will bring those new players on here to Boston and try to score their first victory of the season over the Bruins.

* * *

Earl Robertson was not sent down to Springfield because he was playing poorly . . . He is overweight for one thing, the defense has been porous for another, and Dutton brought up young Rayner honing a change would help both Robertson and the Amerks . . . Corrigan and Kelly are expected to add strength by their backchecking ability.

* * *

Bruins engaged in a workout today and will have another tomorrow . . . The efforts of the Rossmen to overtake Toronto, league leaders, looks increasingly difficult . . . The Leafs are laboring under the handicap of injured players, but continue to win games in the face of the Boston string of successes.

* * *

Sunday night will be another children's night with youngsters under 16 being permitted to attend the game, accompanied by a paying adult, for the Government tax . . . The last such venture was a pronounced success . . . The Bruins are running way behind in their attendance figures . . . Now that football has been wrapped up, it is hoped that the fan interest will center on the ice game.

Golf Course Without Trap . Is Best Test, Says Runyan

Paul Runyan, professional golf's little personality man with the great big game, moved jauntily into Boston yesterday afternoon and between bites of lunch explained his theories for the perfect test for all golfers.

Here to exhibit his skill at the Sportsmen's Show which opens at Mechanics Building tomorrow for a week's engagement, the former P. G. A. titleholder (1934 and 1938) said he believes the day is coming when golf courses will be constructed without a trap.

Speaking in a soft southwestern drawl, the Arkansas-bred pro said, "It is my firm conviction that traps are unnecessary for a true test of golf. Instead, I would situate the greens so that the player whose drives were off line would find it harder to land on the putting surface."

Diamond Greens

Pulling out a pencil and drawing a diagram on the white tablecloth, Paul went on, "I would have the length of all greens running in the same direction as the fairways—possibly in the shape of a diamond, and by the use of rolls and contours and terraces make the greens difficult to hit except for straight-on shots. If your drive is down the middle, you would have no trouble laying your ball on the carpet."

Runyan bases his theories on the fact that the professionals of today have little trouble blasting out of a sand trap, whereas the ordinary golfer often takes three or four strokes. By the elimination of traps, the duffers would have just as great an opportunity to make his par as the pros—providing he can keep them straight off the tee.

The 143-pound pro's theories did not stop with the green, however, and he went on to describe his latest invention, the paddle putter. This putter has a handle one and one-half inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick, with the handle lined up with the blade. With this club Paul claims a golfer cannot spoil his putt with a wrong use of hands—in other words, with so much paddle in his hands, the putter must make the club head travel in a straight line.

"I used it on the present winter tour which I just left to come here," Runyan declared, "and while I have not had remarkable success yet, I have yet to putt badly with it. In practice one day I sank 108 three-foot putts in succession before I had to stop from exhaustion. Some day I am going to get a hot streak with it and then the other boys had better watch out."

Pros vs. Amateurs

Speaking about the professional tours, the White Plains, N. Y., pro pointed out that one reason why the play-for-pay boys are so much better than the amateurs is that they have a better mental approach to the game. "Why, if anyone has anything wrong with his game, none of us hesitates to help him out. You do not find the amateurs doing that very often. Then, too, our 365-day-a-year schedule helps to keep our games on edge."

Asked to rank his 10 best players of the present moment, Paul had no qualms at all. "My first choice is Sam Snead," he declared, "and that despite the fact that he has won no major championship. Sam's game is so sound, and he has so much power and finesse, that I believe it is only a question of time before he crashes through—and more than that, I am positive that Sam will still be winning tournaments 10 or 12 years after the boys now making the circuit have put away their tournament clubs."

Today's Ranking

In second place, he put Byron Nelson and in third little Benny Hogan. From there his ranking went in order: Craig Wood, Clayton Heafner, Ralph Guldahl, Ed Oliver, Lloyd Mangrum, Lawson Little and Jimmy Demaret. "Those rankings are as of today—not as of last year," he pointed out.

At the Sportsmen's Show, Paul is scheduled to put on two performances, consisting of demonstrations of regulation and trick shots. One will be in the afternoon and the other in the evening. During the show he will be available around the building for shop talk.

When this show closes Feb. 9, Paul will move with it to New York, from where he will go to St. Petersburg to pick up the trail of gold.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

Skiing conditions were good to excellent in most of New England's winter sports centers last night and with a bit of weather fortune it appeared that the hill country might entertain one of the season's largest crowds this week end.

The weather bureau issued the following winter sports forecast:

"Light snow occurring in Northern New England last night will add about one inch to snow covering in that section. No other precipitation is expected until Saturday night or Sunday when rain or snow will occur.

"Friday light snow with temperature well below freezing in Northern New England. Cloudy with temperature 30 to 35 degrees in south portion. Saturday fair, not much change in temperature. Sunday rain in south, snow or rain in northern part. Continued moderate temperature."

Sports Around the Hub

Goldberg Joins 600-Yard Field

Another star was added this afternoon to the B. A. A. Games entry list. Sanford Goldberg of the Millrose A. A., a New York fireman, will come to the Boston Garden a week from tomorrow night for the 600-yard run. Last year he won the senior Metropolitan 1,000-yard crown in 2m. 14s., and the Association half mile in 1m. 54.8s. He also beat Jim Kehoe in the Oriole 600 at Baltimore in 1m. 22.8s., and in the Grover Cleveland games in New York he won the half mile by defeating Wesley Wallace, John Borican and Charley Beetham.

* * *

The B. A. A. Games committee also announces that Don Lash's entry has arrived for the Billings two-mile, which assures New England track fans of another thrilling duel between the veteran Indiana State policeman and Greg Rice, the little South Bend flier. Both stars hold a leg on the Billings trophy, Don having triumphed in 1939 and Greg a year ago. Tommy Deckard and Joe McCluskey are also entered in this race.

* * *

Harvard's undefeated swimming team meets the Greenwood Memorial team tomorrow evening in the Crimson pool. It is the first of two warm-up sessions for the Crimson before the opening of the Eastern Intercollegiate League race next month. On Feb. 8, the Cambridge boys swim against the United States Naval Academy. The Harvard A. A. also announces that eight members of the varsity track team will compete in the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night. Crimson skiers and fencers will be busy over the week end.

* * *

Rhode Island State's sensational basketball team comes to the Hub soon for a game with Northeastern. The contest will be played in the Huskies' gym, but there is a good chance that the schools could get a sizable turnout if the scene were shifted to either the Arena or Garden. Basketball has never prospered to any great extent in this section of the country. However, they said the same thing about the New York City area until somebody had the foresight to bring a few standout teams to Madison Square Garden.

* * *

Shorts . . . The B. U. basketball team swings back into action this evening against Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn. . . . The Terriers have won six games in seven starts this winter . . . Tom Thorp of New York City will not be a member of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association's officiating staff in the 1941 season . . . He has just notified the Association that he will not be eligible for assignments to college games, as he has agreed to officiate next fall for the National Professional League . . . The new Bee roster will be released to the press on Sunday . . . Sammy Zadoorian, tackle, is the new Cambridge Latin grid captain.

* * *

The Northeastern-Andover freshman track meet, booked for tomorrow afternoon, has been postponed until a later date . . . Bay State Hockey League play-offs start tonight at the Arena . . . Four games bring together Needham and Walpole, Framingham and Wellesley, Waltham and Watertown, and B. C. High and Quincy . . . The winner gets the Harry Lawson trophy and the runner-up the George V. Brown trophy . . . The Boston and Albany railroad will run a snow train out of the South Station at 7:45 Sunday morning for the Farnam slopes in the Berkshires—new territory for most of the local sports crowd.

* * *

The Boston and Maine snow train, for North Conway and Intervale, N. H., rolls out of the North Station at 8 o'clock Sunday morning . . . The Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League games originally scheduled for the Arena tomorrow afternoon, have been shifted to the Garden . . . South Boston, Dorchester and Mechanics are tied at the head of the Boston Conference standing . . . The 16th annual amateur championship of the New England Golf Association will be held at the New Haven Country Club July 30-Aug. 2.

SNOW TRAINS
FROM NORTH STATION

NEXT SUNDAY, FEB. 2
Eastern Slope Region
NORTH CONWAY
INTERVALE
$2.75 Round Trip
Children Under 12, Half Fare

LEAVE
Lv. Boston 8:00 A. M.
Lv. Reading 8:15 A. M.
RETURN
Lv. Intervale 5:30 P. M.
Lv. N. Conway 5:45 P. M.

Moderate Priced Food Service
"EQUIPMENT RENTAL CAR"

ALSO! WEEK END TRAINS leaving Saturday, return Sunday, for No. Conway, Laconia, Plymouth, White River Junction, Intervale, Littleton and Lancaster. 4.00 Round Trip.
Call Capitol 5070 About Trains

BOSTON AND MAINE

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	27	6	4	58
Baltimore	24	11	5	53
Atlantic City	18	17	4	40
River Vale	15	24	1	31
Boston	13	23	2	28
New York	12	28	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	15	4	1	31
Washington	13	2	2	28
Atlantic City	9	9	1	19
River Vale	7	12	1	15
Boston	6	11	1	13
New York	4	16	0	8

Results Jan. 29

River Vale 5, Boston 4.
Baltimore 6, New York 2.

Olympics Ready For Victory In Game Tomorrow

With five straight losses staring them in the face, the Boston Olympics hope to end their losing streak at the Garden tomorrow night, when they will face off against their Eastern Hockey League "cousins," the Baltimore Orioles.

The Olympics have taken the measure of the Maryland club more times than they have of any other club in the circuit, and that despite the Orioles' second-place standing. It does not make sense, but the Olympics seem to hold the whip hand every time the two teams take the ice.

Added Incentive

The Olympics will have an added incentive for victory tomorrow night, for they will be attempting to start a return to fourth place, out of which they were bumped early this week by the River Vale Skeeters. Wins over the Orioles Saturday and the Rovers in New York Sunday might see them climb a notch in the standing.

Coach Hago Harrington plans to unveil still another new player to the Hub ranks tomorrow evening—Al Baronowski, 210 pounds of defenseman who played his first game with the Seniors in River Vale Wednesday night. Al jumped to the Seniors over the Juniors, for he had previously been playing with the Boston Reds under the watchful eye of Coach Hans Wineberger. A native of Walpole, Mass., Baronowski is surprisingly fast for his size and possesses a hard shot. Hago plans to team him with Al Yourkewicz, and the two should present a sizable barrier for opposing forwards to meet.

Sullivan Out

With Danny Sullivan still out, Coach Harrington will move Jack Costello of Lowell up to the first line to team with Frankie Spain and Paul Guibord, and if the former Dartmouth player has one of his good nights this line should notch its share of goals and more. Every once in a while Jack plays as good a game as anybody on the team, and onlookers wonder why he does not do it more often.

On the second line will be Bob Jeremiah, Gerry Derosiers, and Eddie Barry, while the third will consist of the Junior trio of Art Shaughnessy, Ernie Garron, and Johnny Fitzgerald. This latter threesome is becoming more and more experienced in Senior competition and the youngsters are gaining the confidence they need. If they can be kept as a unit they may become exceedingly valuable parts of the Olympics' machine.

Regular Defense

The rest of the squad will be made up of the usual mainstays, Ty Anderson and Cliff Thompson at defense, and Vic Polich in goal. Vic played his first game in two weeks last Wednesday night, and seemed like his old self. If for any reason he is not ready to start tomorrow night, Coach Harrington will have Tom Moon ready to step into the breach.

Sitting out the game against the Orioles will be large Junie Stubbs, who is being given a well-deserved rest. The big fellow from Melrose has not missed a game in the 38 the 'Pics have played, and a short respite should do him a world of good.

This game will be Boston's final contest against Baltimore in the Boardwalk Cup competition which comes to an end Feb. 14. Before then the O's will have played seven games, with 20 more to go in the final third of the season.

Fail to Score

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Mt. Olivet Lutheran's basketball team lost the game Jan. 31 but set a record around these parts by failing to score a point. Knox Presbyterian won, 58-0. The teams played in a Y. M. C. A. League and, although the losers had some good scoring opportunities from the floor and the free-throw line, they couldn't connect for a point.

Rickey, Kieran, O'Hara Hits At Annual Baseball Dinner

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Telling a record crowd of 834 that "I would rather have my children admire Joe Cronin than the career of Napoleon Bonaparte," Branch Rickey delivered the highlight address last night at the fifth annual banquet of the Boston baseball writers, held in the Main Ballroom of the Copley-Plaza. The St. Louis Cardinal general manager emphasized the importance of sports, particularly baseball, in the lives of Americans in these times of world unrest.

"We must all realize how necessary it is for our boys to have such heroes as Dom Di Maggio, Jimmy Wilson and Johnny Cooney to look up to in these troubled times," said Rickey, and added: "I hope that they will live up to all the things expected of them. I congratulate them on being honored here this evening."

Ice Skating Race

Rickey's dramatic speech was surrounded by humorous talks by John "Information Please" Kieran and Neal O'Hara. Brief but interesting words were said by Bill Summers, Warren Giles, Bob Quinn, Eddie Collins, Joe Cronin and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. The Governor told the crowd how, in the afternoon, he had beaten Kieran in an ice skating race, with Cronin the judge.

Dom Di Maggio was honored with a plaque as the most valuable Boston rookie of the 1940 season and responded by saying briefly, "I appreciate the great honor you writers have paid me and hope I'll live up to the faith which you have shown you had in me last year." The Red Sox youngster got a laugh when he opened by saying, "I wish I had heard this presentation speech before I signed my 1941 contract."

Jimmy Wilson and Johnny Cooney accepted their honors graciously and with a few words. Cooney said, "I may have been around the big leagues for a long time, but I'm only a bush leaguer when it comes to speaking." Johnny received the Walter Barnes plaque as the most valuable Boston player and Wilson took the Paul Shannon trophy for performing the oustanding feat of the past season.

* * *

Everything considered, it was the best dinner the baseball writers have had and the gathering was the most sizable. The affair was unusual in that it finished exactly on schedule. The boys were on their way home by 11:30. The scribes meet Tuesday to comment on and possibly criticize their efforts and draw up tentative plans for next winter.

* * *

Speaking of a recent ruling out of Judge Landis' office, which forces big league clubs to give all young players a thorough trial in the spring before turning them back to the minors, Branch Rickey said that he believed any player good enough to be used by any club in the majors, should never be allowed to drop to the minors. He referred, of course, to the practice of the richer club, who occasionally keep young fellows in the higher minors a year or two longer than necessary.

* * *

During his talk, Rickey attempted to quote a certain verse in poetry. Unable to recall the lines, he challenged John Kieran to exercise his "Information Please" excellence. The noted New York columnist came through in the "clutch" as usual.

* * *

Telegraph messages from Tom Yawkey and Casey Stengel were read by Toastmaster Jack Conway. Tom, from his South Island (Ga.) plantation, and Casey, from Glendale, Calif., both expressed their regret at missing the affair.

* * *

Although his talk was the shortest of the evening, Dom Di Maggio received the best ovation. The crowd usually enjoys seeing and hearing the young stars, and Dom was no exception. He will probably start back to San Francisco some time tomorrow, by plane. Incidentally, during the dinner he received a congratulatory wire from Marvin Owen, his roomie last season.

Senators Sell Monteagudo

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Washington Senators have announced the sale of Pitcher Rene Monteagudo to the Jersey City Club of the International League. The Cuban won two and lost six last season, when he served as a relief pitcher.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station Notice

Connecticut

New London—Monday, Feb. 10 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Feb. 1
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 2

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, (6.04mc and 11.79mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program For Feb. 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Music from Finland. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Overture; Operetta Fragments; News in English; Hungarian Folksongs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—5:05 p. m.—Dance Music. JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLO4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Alexander Keith: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GBD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—H. Wickham Steed: "World Affairs." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GBD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio Theater. Selections from Operettas. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	**Eugene Ormandy, conducting**	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"...	Pepper Young's Family	Bailey Axton, songs	Sports and Music
3:45	Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	David Ballantine, tenor
4:15	"We the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	Radio Forum
4:30	"Hillton House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	R. F. D. Melodies"	Pastime on the Air	Sports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe De Leon's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Novatime	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce, Arlie	**Alec Templeton Time;**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Castles in the Air"
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	**piano; vocalists; orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Castles in the Air"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour;**	"Ask the Children";	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	**"Lew Loyal"; dramatic**	Jim and His Texas
8:15	**Robert Young in**	quiz program	**Graham; orchestra**	**series**	Ramblers
8:30	**"Western Union"; Days";**	"Death Valley	**"Intimate Revelations"**	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	**chorus; or.; News**	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	with orchestra	The Four Tones
9:00	Ray Bloch's Or-	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	chestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Reminiscing in Rhythm"	
9:30	**Playhouse; "Mrs.**	News; Variety Program;	**"Everyman's Theater";**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	**Fane Comes of Age"**	guests; orch.; drama	**Arch Oboler Play**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	Public Affairs	Madison Square Garden	"Wings of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Your Income Tax	Sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	George MacFarland's Orchestra
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Madison Square Garden	"Rhyme and Rhythm	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:45	**News of the World**	Sports	Club"; variety	'Cats 'n' Jammers'	
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	News; "Master	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	The Three Suns	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music";	Unlimited Horizons;	**U. S. Antarctic Service**	"The Vagabond's Trail."	"Day's End"
11:45	recordings	Sheakers	**Expedition**	tenor and orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	'On Your Toes";	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45	Music; weather	News; weather m.	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Revue	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup";	"Musical Early Edition"	Musical Timetable
8:45	Jimmie and Dick	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Early Edition"	Musical Timetable
9:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Greenfield Choir	The Breakfast Club;	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Honest Abe	Don McNeill, m. c.;	Studio speaker	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Honest Abe	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Review
10:00	Young Americans in	Dale Belmont, songs;	"Lincoln Highway"; dra-	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:15	the Making	Irene Hanify, organist	matic sketch	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:30	Women's Club talk.	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	children's program	News Service	You"
11:00	**News; Cincinnati**	4-H Club program	Concert Music	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest with John
11:15	**Conservatory of**	Allen Roth's Symphony	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	**Music Orchestra**	of Melody	Cold Harbor Departure	**U. S. Army Band**	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	**Cincinnati Con. Or.**	Weather; Musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	**U. S. Army Band**	Five Star News
12:00	Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm	Songstress; Stocks	Walter Kidder songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Tango Time"	Home Hour	Stamp Program	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Saturday Revue;	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Mel Marvin's Orchestra	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	dorf"; interviews	Leaders in Dance Time	Musical program	"Down Memory Lane"
2:00	Community Bulletin	**Metropolitan Opera;**	Music for Everyone	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Ed Parseley and His
2:15	"About Time"	**double bill featuring**	Music for Everyone	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Saddle Pals
2:30	"Bull Session"; col-	**"Cavalleria Rusticana"**	"Golden Melodies"; Mil-	**National Democratic**	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45	lege debate	**and "Pagliacci"**	ton Shrednik's Orch.	**Club Forum**	Five Star News
3:00	**Columbia Concert**	**Metropolitan Opera;**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley	Sports and music
3:15	**Orchestra**	**double bill featuring**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Choristers	Sports and music
3:30	Orchestra; News	**"Cavalleria Rusticana"**	"Saturday Soiree"; Irv-	"Defense in Action";	Sports and music
3:45	Winter Carnival	**and "Pagliacci"**	ing Miller's Or.; vocal	Brig. Gen. Burton O.	Sports and music
4:00	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	**Metropolitan Opera;**	"Campus Capers"; vo-	Lewis; John Biger	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	**double bill featuring**	calists; orchestra	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	**"Cavalleria Rusticana"**	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop; "A
4:45	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	**and "Pagliacci"**	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Edna O'Delland, piano	World in Fantasy"
5:00	**So. American News**	**Metropolitan Opera**	"The World Is Yours";	**Young Republican Con-**	Melody Mirror
5:15	Buffalo Presents	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	dramatization	**vention**	Melody Mirror
5:30	Program Previews	"Sing Before Supper";	**Curtis Institute of**	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. to the Colors	variety musicale	**Music program**	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	News; Elmer Davis,	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	**'People's Platform';**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender";	Pepe De Leon's Orch.
7:15	**Informal Discussion**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	**Report to the Na-**	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Dramatic sketch	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Oleanders Male Quartet
7:45	**tion**	variety program	Concert Album	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club";	**Rep. Kefauver, Tenn.**	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Hans Birchwald's Hour
8:15	quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	**house"; dramatic sk.**	from Camp Edwards	of Music
8:30	Shep Fields' Or-	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences";	Boake Carter	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	chestra; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";

Gutta Percha Ball Proves Harry Vardon Must Have Been an Even Better Golfer

Old Ball Tried Out in Match By Australian Golf Players

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—Our golfers younger than 60 are satisfied now that when Harry Vardon was burning up British and American courses with breath-taking 77's, in Queen Victoria's reign, the feat was equivalent to beating par today.

It wasn't only that Vardon, J. H. Taylor and other old-timers played in tweed jackets reaching below the hips and used timber-shafted clubs. The big difference, as shown by an Australian match for the soldiers' comforts fund, was that the ball was solid gutta-percha.

Somebody found a few of these links with the past, brushed the dust off them, and gave them to two leading professionals for use in a match against two older pros, who played with modern rubber-cored balls.

Beaten 2 and 1

New South Wales pro champion Bill Bolger (who won the national open in 1936 with 283) and easy-swinging Sam Richardson (1935 N. S. W. pro champion) teed up the hard gutta-percha specimens and were beaten, 2 and 1, by Fred Popplewell (1925 and 1928 open champion) and Victor James.

Swinging hickory-shafted clubs, Bolger nudged the solid ball around Bonnie Doon course in 79, eight over par. Richardson, with steel clubs, took 81. At the 14 holes longer than 360 yards they had to play two full woods. Against the wind, a 540-yard hole took Richardson three woods to reach the green, each a superbly-hit shot.

The veterans' rubber-cores outdistanced the gutta-percha balls by 50 to 60 yards down wind, and by 80 to 90 yards against the wind. Bolger found his best drives, usually near 300 yards, reduced to less than 200 yards.

Fairway of Ice

When records were produced, showing that one D. Rolland had hit a gutty ball 235 yards in 1894 and that Edward Bliss had smacked one 445 yards, Richardson suggested that Bliss must have driven down a fairway of ice.

In flight, the balls' behavior was irreproachable until they began to lose shape after a dozen holes. Then they wobbled, ducked and dived like snipe, especially against the wind.

Richardson's caddie asked the organizer (Archie Keane): "Have you any more of these? Ours look like eggs."

Keane: "That's O. K.; you ought to be getting birdies soon."

Gutta-percha balls have only one thing over the modern type. No matter how gashed and misshapen they get, plastic surgery can restore their good looks. All that has to be done is to soften them in hot water, put them in a mould, and repaint them.

As an extra hazard to the bunkers, a balloon barrage was hoisted around the 18th greens of both east and west courses at Royal Melbourne for a charity mixed foursomes. The club pro (Arthur Lefevre) almost smothered the approaches to the greens with small balloons on strings of various lengths, but a number of shots sneaked through without touching them.

Three chinks of light have pierced the blackout which Australian golf controllers imposed on championships in wartime.

South Australian professionals played their State championship. On his home course (Royal Adelaide), Willie Harvey won, 2 up, from Fergus McMahon, 1935 national open champion, who, when he finished 13th in the Melbourne Centenary Open in 1934, did three strokes better than Denny Shute (U. S. A.).

Outside Talent

Alex Rae, a talented left-hander who was third among the amateurs in the Centenary Open, won the Victorian Golf League's title. The League consists of clubs which play on public courses, and of private clubs outside the chosen circle of the Golf Association.

Many of Victoria's best amateurs are members of both League and Association clubs, so the League put on an all-comers' championship which attracted an enormous field. Rae completed a double by taking the title, defeating an Air Force man, W. A. Higgins (ex-champion State amateur), at the 19th, at Patterson River.

Forty-two Birdies

Forty-two birdies in 129 holes were scored at Kensington by Harry Hattersley (1930 national amateur champion) and Sam Richardson when, for the first time in Australia, mixed pairs of amateurs and pros competed in a four-ball knock-out, for war funds.

In challenge matches for the Red Cross, no combination of pros has been able to defeat Alan Waterson (conqueror of Jim Ferrier in the last N. S. W. amateur championship) and D. J. Davies, who was runner-up.

Allen Hall Crowds Hoppe

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Champion Willie Hoppe still is the man to beat for 1941 world three-cushion tournament honors, billiard experts opine, but a few more exhibitions by Allen Hall of Chicago may change their minds.

Hall, three times runner-up in world meets and undefeated in the current $20,000 event, scored his eighth-straight victory last night. It was the way he did it, however, that set observers to making mental reservations on their No. 1 choice.

The Chicagoan reeled off 43 billiards in 20 innings and needed seven more in two innings to break the existing world best game mark. He faltered then but still overwhelmed Earle Lookabough, Chicago, 50 to 21 in 27 innings.

Although four innings over the world mark of 23 held jointly by Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., and Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., his effort was the best in the 1941 meet.

Hoppe last night encountered considerable difficulty with 26-year-old Irving Crane as well. The Livonia, N. Y., shotmaker kept on virtually even terms with Hoppe for 36 innings before the defending champion gradually increased his lead and won in 54 innings, 50 to 26.

It was Hoppe's third-straight tournament victory. Tonight he faces the veteran Clarence Jackson of Detroit.

In another ranking match today, Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, undefeated in seven starts, will seek a first place tie with Hall in his meeting with Tiff Denton of Kansas City.

Denton rallied to defeat Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., yesterday, 50 to 49, in 66 innings. In another 50-49 decision, John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles kept Herb Peterson of St. Louis from his first tournament victory. The match went 50 innings and was Peterson's 15th successive loss. In another match, Joe Chamaco of Mexico City whipped Joe Moriarty of Chicago, 50 to 16, in 41 innings.

Standings:

	W	L	Run	High Game	Best
Hall, Chicago	8	0	8	27	
Reiselt, Philadelphia	7	0	8	50	
Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif.	7	0	8	44	
Hoppe, New York	7	0	9	32	
Schaefer, Cleveland	7	1	11	38	
Cochran, San Francisco	6	1	9	32	
Rubin, New York	7	2	10	38	
Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis.	6	2	9	47	
Chamaco, Mexico City	5	4	7	41	
Denton, Kansas City	5	5	9	48	
Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles	5	5	7	47	
Lookabaugh, Chicago	4	4	8	54	
Lewin, Chicago	6	7	9	42	
Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	5	9	7	46	
Jackson, Detroit	3	9	7	57	
Moriarty, Chicago	1	11	8	56	
Kenney, Chicago	1	13	8	51	
Peterson, St. Louis	0	15	6	0	

Dodgers Accept

NEW YORK (AP)—Four pitching hopefuls, three of whom have had spots of big league experience, have returned their signed contracts to the Brooklyn Dodger business office. They are southpaws Kemp Wicker and Wes Flowers and right-handers Steve Rachunok and Al Sherer.

Wicker, a former Yankee, won 18 games for Montreal of the International League in 1940; Flowers figured in a few late-season Dodger games after having been bought from Louisville in August; Rachunok fanned 155 in the International League while on option to Montreal, where his record was 13 and 8, and Sherer, out of the St. Louis Cardinal farm system, won 16 for New Orleans.

Ferrell to Bees

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP)—Wes Ferrell, the first major league pitcher to win 20 games in each of his first four seasons in the big time, said he expected to play with the Boston Bees this year.

Ferrell, one-time member of a famous brother battery with Rick Ferrell, said he understood a contract was en route here and that when it arrives "I'll sign."

The former ace right-hander began his big pitching streak with Cleveland in 1928. Later he was with the Red Sox, with Washington, the Yankees and Brooklyn.

Wide World

Charley Rayner

Young New York American rookie goaltender was brought up to the major league from Springfield by Manager Red Dutton after the Amerks had gone eight-straight games without victory and was in the nets when the team finally won by a score of 5 to 4 over the Chicago Black Hawks in New York last night.

'Ice Age' By Pap'

Jane VAUGHN
- THE PHILADELPHIA MISS IS FAVORED TO WIN THE NATIONAL FIGURE SKATING TITLE IN BOSTON !!
JANE HAS BEEN DEVOTING MOST OF HER PRACTICE SESSIONS TO SCHOOL FIGURES
AND NOW HER SKATING REPERTOIRE IS WELL BALANCED
SHE WON THE EASTERN CROWN LAST YEAR WITH A NEAR-PERFECT EXHIBITION IN THE FREE SKATING PART OF THE TEST
PAP

All the hours of practice, the strict training and self-denial that go toward preparing a leading candidate for national figure skating championships, will have been well spent if Jane Vaughn's efforts are rewarded with the national crown.

The comely Philadelphia girl is favored to win the title in Boston but she is taking nothing for granted. If the winning of the national figure skating title was a matter of free skating, Miss Vaughn could safely call the title her very own. But, unfortunately, figure skating competition is made up of two parts—school figures and free skating. In the latter department, Miss Vaughn is easily the outstanding performer in the amateur ranks.

It was almost entirely on her free skating ability that she won the Eastern title last year. She had to approach perfection in that phase to make up for her deficiency in retracing the school figures.

In order to overcome her lack of natural ability in the figure-eight competition, Miss Vaughn has made two trips each week to New York for instruction under Howard Nicholson. By the time the national competition rolls around Nicholson should have erased the flaws that marked her skating last year. Her Philadelphia coach, Gus Lussi, is largely responsible for her sensational development as a free skater.

Miss Vaughn's stiffest competition in the nationals is likely to come from the young lady who succeeds her this year as Eastern champion—Charlotte Walther of New York. Miss Walther, unlike Miss Vaughn, is particularly strong in the school figures. Her free skating lacked smoothness in the past but in winning the Eastern crown she showed marked improvement and executed her difficult program in well nigh perfect style.

Miss Walther is at the very peak of her skating form so the battle for the national title in Boston is likely to prove mighty exciting to spectators and competitors alike.

Preusch and Miss Lee Lead In National Skating Tests

Arthur F. Preusch, Jr., of St. Paul and Dorothy Lee of New York were at the top of the lists today in the men's and ladies' junior classes as the national figure skating championships at the Skating Club of Boston moved into the second day.

Upon the completion of their series of school figures at the Brighton rink yesterday, each had built up a margin in points that should stand them in good stead in the free skating part of the championships tonight.

Slim Lead

In the ladies' novice class Fay Kirby of the Skating Club of Boston skated to a slim lead over Janet McGean of Cleveland, while in the men's novice class Walter Sahlin of Minneapolis found himself in a commanding position as the school figures ended.

Of all the four leaders Preusch is found to have the widest edge. Fourth in the national junior competition last year, the Minneapolis youngster compiled a total of 651.0 points in his 12 figures to lead William H. Grimditch, Jr., of Philadelphia, who scored 634.1 points. Edward LeMaire of New York was third in the class of three with 628.5. Preusch, however, may need his extra margin tonight for Grimditch is an outstanding free skater.

Despite the fact that Dorothy Lee has taken a slight lead in the ladies' junior, the first four to qualify for the free skating were grouped so closely that an outstanding exhibition by any one of them this evening might bring them the title. Miss Lee totalled 594.5 points, to 593.6 for Phoebe Tucker of New York, 591.3 for Donna Atwood of Los Angeles, and 588.0 for Betsy Nichols of the host club.

Four others in the original field of 14 qualified for the free skating including Britta Lundequist of Seattle, Wash., Roberta Jenks of the Boston club, Jean Sturgeon of Los Angeles, and Barbara Ann Gingg of Oakland, Calif.

Qualifiers

Miss Kirby's lead in the ladies' novice was only .2 of a point over Miss McGean. Others to qualify included Mabel MacPherson of Atlantic City, Barbara Raymond of Chicago, Dorothy Goos of New York, Leslie Glazier of Boston, Margaret Grant of St. Paul, and Ann Robinson of New Haven.

In the men's novice, the qualifiers besides Sahlin included George Miller of Baltimore, Jack Might of Colorado Springs, Bruce Scheffer of St. Paul, John Foster of Cleveland, Richard More of Buffalo, James Greene of Cleveland, and Joseph Lane, Jr., of Rye, N. Y.

Events this morning included the skating of the men's and ladies' senior school figures. This evening the novice and junior classes will complete their tests with the free skating. In addition the competition for the junior pairs championship will also be held.

Facts and Figures

Yesterday proved a long day for the skaters, especially the junior girls. Events opened at 8:30 a. m. and closed just before midnight, with the junior girls on the ice for seven hours. They started at 2 in the afternoon, had one hour out for supper, and finished up at 10 p. m.

* * *

An interested spectator yesterday was Jimmie Madden, who used to represent the Skating Club of Boston and skated his way four times to second place in the national senior men's competition. Jimmie, who used to pair with his sister, Grace, is up from Alabama, where he is now situated, to judge the men's senior figures.

Jimmie, incidentally, is becoming a ski enthusiast and this winter has spent more time on skis than he has on skates. He flies home for week ends quite often. Instead of using the regulation-length skis, Jimmie has a pair of short ones, which measure about up to his chest yet which are regulation width and weight. They curl in front and in back like barrel staves, and with them Jimmie does spread eagles, three jumps, and an occasional lift jump. His appearance at the top of a hill usually causes uplifted eyebrows among the regular skiers—but one spread eagle down the hill and all is forgiven.

* * *

The rink at the Skating Club has been shortened at one end for the addition of chairs. The rest of the ice surface is divided into three parts—one for practice, one for the school figures, and one for the making of new ice. The contestants are constantly shifting from one section to another in search of unmarked places to etch their figures.

* * *

The crowd was exceedingly small yesterday, with not more than 150 spectators in the stands. And most of these spectators were the families of the competitors. More are expected tonight and tomorrow night, as the free skating is much more interesting than the school figures.

* * *

Little 10-year-old Yvonne Sherman of New York was the youngest of the 92 competitors. She placed seventh in the U. S. novice class last year, but had to move up to the juniors this year because she had passed too many tests to be still considered a novice. Yesterday she found the junior competition a bit too tough, and failed to qualify for the free skating. She was tenth in a field of 14, of which eight qualified. Figure skating is not her only accomplishment, however, for the little Miss is also an accomplished pianist and has made several radio appearances.

* * *

Figure skating is thought to be a rich man's game, yet one of the contestants yesterday paid for his lessons this winter with money he earned washing dishes at one of the swanky clubs.

G. C.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 30

Syracuse 34, Princeton 24.
Loyola (Chicago) 47, Chicago 27.
Alabama 40, Vanderbilt 28.
Juniata 36, St. Vincent's 34.
Davidson 51, The Citadel 43.
Bowling Green 35, Findlay 34.
Duquesne 53, Geneva 47.
Penn State 32, American University 17.
North Carolina State 39, Duke 38.
Charleston 39, Newberry 24.
St. Ambrose 49, Upper Iowa 35.
Hampden-Sydney 46, Virginia Medical 33.
South Carolina 32, Furman 31.
Lincoln Memorial 54, E. Tenn. Tchrs. 36.
Ripon 27, St. Norbert 26.
Youngstown 46, Kent State 33.
Central (Ind.) Normal 50, Huntington 28.
Murray Teachers 49, Delta Teachers 44.
Midland 40, York 39.
Bemidji Teachers 40, Mankato Tchrs. 36.
Arizona 45, New Mexico Aggies 33.
Central (Okla.) State 37, Okla. City 33.
Valley City Tchrs 48, Mayville (N. D.) Teachers 38.
Wahpeton Science 44, Ellendale Normal 23.
Alderson-Broaddus 64, Salem 44.
Glenville 45, West Liberty 38.
Wichita 49, Emporia Teachers 43.
Billings Poly 50, Northern Montana 36.
Montana State Normal 41, Eastern Montana Normal 38.
Rockhurst 49, Haskell 33.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 30

National League
Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
New York Americans 5, Chicago 4.
American League
Buffalo 1, Indianapolis 1 (tie).
American Association
Kansas City 4, Tulsa 4.
Tonight's Schedule
American Association
Minneapolis at St. Paul.

Amerks Win With Rookie Goaltender

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	20	8	3	91	58	43
Boston	14	7	9	100	73	37
Detroit	13	11	8	72	67	34
Chicago	12	13	6	74	80	30
Rangers	10	14	7	81	82	27
Montreal	10	16	4	70	83	24
Americans	7	17	7	58	111	21

Results Jan. 30

Toronto 2, Detroit 1
Americans 5, Chicago 4

By the Associated Press

As far as Red Dutton is concerned, the year 1941 started 30 days late, for it took his National Hockey League New York Americans that long to score their first victory of the year.

This event—it took place at Madison Square Garden last night, by a 5-4 score over the Chicago Black Hawks—was momentous on several counts. It broke an eight-game streak without a victory for the A's, saw them hit their season's high for scoring, and marked the debut in Amerk uniforms of three farmhands from Springfield.

Veterans Sparked

Goalie Charley Rayner let in four Hawk goals, which certainly can't be classed as a sensation performance. Forwards Pete Kelly and Chuck Corrigan didn't figure in any of the scoring. Yet the presence of this new blood seemed to act as a spur, particularly to the Amerk veterans, who accounted for four of the five goals while the fifth and winning one came off the stick of young defense man Pete Slobodian.

The tail-end Amerks, still in last place by three points, had to share honors for the night with the league-leading Toronto Maple Leafs. This may be regarded as another instance of going from the ridiculous to the sublime, but the Leafs in any event came through their fifth-straight game without a loss in handing the Detroit Red Wings a 2-1 trimming.

Leafs Keep Going

In running their first-place margin to six points, the Leafs came from behind to win two minutes and 55 seconds short of overtime. It was Sweeney Schriner who knocked in the clincher, a short shot after he had worked his way right in on Goalie Johnny Mowers.

The Leafs, who at times can run up landslide scores, have shown in the last 10 days they also can take the close ones. In their last four starts, they have come from behind twice to win and once to tie. At this rate, they're making it tough for the second-place Boston Bruins in spite of the Hub crew's long streak without a loss.

Grace Amory In Miami Biltmore 36-Hole Final

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Grace Amory, the Palm Beach socialite, gets her chance to crash the big-time women's golf set today when she plays Medalist Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif., in the 36-hole Miami Biltmore finals.

For sveral years Miss Amory has been on the fringe of championship golf. She even played in a couple of major British tournaments, but never quite reached the top. She was medalist last year in this tournament, won by Patty Berg.

Yesterday Miss Amory qualified for the finals with a one-up victory over Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., who had eliminated the winter sensation, Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., the day before.

Miss Amory's magnificent play with the short irons carried her from behind down the homestretch.

The diminutive Miss Hicks had little trouble ousting Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., 5 and 4. It was an off day for Miss Cothran, runnerup in the last national championship.

Kovacs Faces Mulloy of Miami

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Frankie Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., faced a formidable stumbling block today on his way towar a fourth consecutive winter tennis victory.

The funnyman of American tennis tackled fourth-seeded Gardnar Mulloy of Miami in the semifinals of the University of Miami invitation tournament.

Kovacs has never beaten Mulloy, who holds three triumphs over the lanky Californian. Mulloy didn't compete in the previous winter events.

The other semifinal, sending top-seeded Bobby Riggs of Chicago against Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, was deferred until tomorrow, with the finals set for Sunday.

Kovacs eliminated Elwood Cooke of New York, 6—1, 6—4, in the quarterfinals.

Riggs outsteadied Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., 1—6, 7—5, 6—3.

The hard-smashing Mulloy turned back Hal Surface of Kansas City in another three-set battle, 6—8, 6—0, 6—4.

Kramer, co-holder of the national doubles title, trimmed Gardner Larned, the Chicago junior, 6—2, 6—1.

Dodger Veterans Sign

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announce that pitcher Curt Davis and Tex Carleton have signed their contracts.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Kansas State 24, Cornell (Iowa) 11.

Frisch Finds Scrap Books Helpful Managing Buccs

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 31 (AP)—Frank Francis Frisch, the fiery manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has a success secret. He keeps scrap books. Looking back through the fat black loose-leaf volume that covers the good and bad deeds of the Buccaneers in 1940, he can show skeptics how he might have won a pennant instead of finishing fourth. It's a lot of consolation on cold winter days.

But it's more than that. It's a plan of battle for next year. It's a plan for trades, salary talks and every other sort of business that calls for reference to players and plays of the past.

Keeps Each Game

The book that the Fordham Flash scans from time to time these days has the box score and story of every game the Pirates played in the National League last season. It has pictures of disputed plays, and most of all it has terse, expressive comments written by Frisch on the games, friends, players or his personal conduct.

For instance, in the margin of a page covering a game with the St. Louis Cardinals will be seen in a bold scrawl: "Pitch low to all Cardinals except Mize. Klinger got tough breaks."

Under a picture showing a Pirate player being called out at home plate is: "Vicious decision."

Mementoes of Frisch's frequent run-ins with umpires last season are scattered throughout the book—not only in newspaper pictures and stories, but in the Flash's notes.

"Fined $75 and suspended three days."

"Fined $75 again."

"Second day in stands."

Then there are notes on the performances of his players, some caustic, some laudatory, but mostly impartial and informative, such as: "Bowman weakened in ninth. Van Robays hitting with men on base. Garms big help in this one."

And the day the Pirates made seven errors: "Worst game I ever saw."

Frisch has been keeping scrapbooks ever since he was an all-around sports star at Fordham prep 25 years ago. His books are piled high on shelves in a closet of his den. They're seldom brought to outside view. But the faded clippings recount the saga of a sturdy, small-sized Bronx kid who battled his way up the ladder of success to become one of the outstanding sports figures of all time in this country.

At Fordham he was a football player of national prominence; batted in the neighborhood of .500 and put up a marvelous fielding show in baseball. He also ran 100 yards in 10 seconds on various occasions for the track team. It's small wonder that he was dubbed the Fordham Flash and compared to Jim Thorpe as an all-around athlete by the New York papers.

McGraw His Teacher

The day he was graduated from Fordham he joined the New York Giants, then piloted by the immortal John McGraw, and the first game he played he handled five putouts and five assists faultlessly at second base.

That started a spectacular 19-year career as a player during which he traveled to Europe and to Japan for exhibition games, performed in eight World Series, won the National League's most valuable player award in 1931, and attained countless other honors.

Every step of the trail is shown in those scrapbooks, pictures on the walls and trophies throughout the house.

The Flash became a manager in 1933 for the St. Louis Cardinals, succeeding Gabby Street in mid-season. He won the world championship the next season. Then the Gashouse Gang began to deteriorate and Frisch was deposed near the end of the 1938 season. In 1939 he broadcast baseball for a Boston radio station and last year took over the reins of the Pirates.

On the diamond he is a driver like his famous teacher, McGraw, noisy, full of fight and fire. League President Ford Frick levied in the neighborhood of $400 in fines on him for disputing umpires' decisions last season.

At home, however, Frisch is a quiet, sedate 42-year-old squire with as much pride in his 100x100 corner lot as in his ball club. He prunes trees, plants shrubs, studies birds and romps with his Boston bull terrier or his several nieces and nephews.

R. W. Johnson's Former Yacht Is His Chief Rival

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—The yacht he once owned, Stormy Weather, may keep Robert W. Johnson from winning his fourth Miami-to-Nassau race.

A dozen crack ocean racers probably will be in the field when the classic begins Feb. 11, but interest centers largely in the feud between Stormy Weather, now owned by William Labrot of the Annapolis, Md., Yacht Club, and Johnson's Good News.

Johnson won the event three times in a row with Stormy Weather, a trim 54-footer that once captured the trans-Atlantic race to Norway, before he decided to sell her to Labrot and build a new boat.

This new boat, the Good News, was considered the last word in racing yachts and with Rod Stephens—the man who had sailed Stormy Weather to her greatest triumphs—at the helm, she looked like a cinch to win last year's Nassau test.

Yet somehow Stormy Weather came through again, beating Good News and a classy field of other racers.

Then Good News set the stage for this year's renewal of the rivalry between the two by outsailing Stormy Weather in the 284-mile St. Petersburg-Nassau race.

This year the Good News, flying the colors of the New York Yacht Club, is ready to challenge again. Once more Stephens will sail her.

Although the Stormy Weather-Good News competition has captured the imagination of the yachting world, it is not considered certain here that either will win the big race. Other fast yachts are entered and any one of several stands a chance of leading the fleet to Nassau if it receives the type of winds especially adapted to its particular rig.

Three big yawls—Harkness Edwards' Wakiva from the Devon Yacht Club in New York, Henry Fownes' Escapade from the Stamford, Conn., Club, and Dudley Sharp's Gulf Stream from Texas Norinthian Club—are among early favorites.

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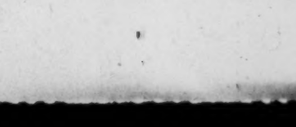

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	775,770
1941 volume to date	12,829,200
1940 volume to date	15,381,095

Stock Prices Mixed; Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Under leadership of steels, rails and assorted industrials, the Stock Market today got a foot-hold on recovery.

Selling dried up at the start and gains at the best ran to a point or so. These were later reduced but prices again stiffened near the final hour. Volume was relatively small throughout, transfers being at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

A calmer view of the Hitler speech, brokers said, was a steadying factor. In addition, the lengthy market slide—on average the list was down to its lows of last August—was thought to have inspired some early bidding. Optimistic steel company reports and other business items were helpful but war fears and tax worries continued as bullish brakes.

Stocks ahead at one time or another included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Glenn Martin, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, American Smelting and Standard Oil of N. J.

Backward were Union Carbide, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck and Douglas Aircraft.

In a spotty curb resistance was exhibited by Todd Shipyards, Bell Aircraft and Phoenix Securities. Lower trends were the rule for Gulf Oil, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Aluminum Ltd.

A group of railroad bonds attracted moderate support in today's market while other groups held in a narrow range with the trend irregular as the session neared the final hour.

Erie first 4s, Central Parific 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Illinois Central 4¾s got off to a good start and were followed by such issues as Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s, North Western 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

Faring less well and in some cases receding as much as a point were, among others, Western Union 5s and 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Chicago Railway 5s, Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s, Commercial Mackay Income 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Great Northern 4s.

U. S. Governments were quiet and mixed.

Foreign bonds conformed to the general market pattern. Hungary 4½s and Buenos Aires 4½s were among losers of a point or more. Moderate improvement was shown by Peru 6s and German 7s.

Measures Planned To End the Zinc Price Situation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, price staiblization commissioner for the Defense Commission, said that measures would be adopted soon to end "the present unstable and dangerous price situation" in the zinc scrap and secondary zinc markets.

Mr. Henderson gave no indication of the nature of the measures, nor did he disclose recommendations submitted by an industry committee.

The committee was appointed by Harry Goldstein, President of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, to represent zinc scrap dealers and secondary smelters. Mr. Henderson said that its report merited "careful analysis."

Representatives of the industry conferred with Mr. Henderson last week. At that time he said that although the price of primary zinc had remained stable some producers of secondary zinc, which comes from zinc scrap, had been charging more than the quotations for the primary metal.

Sloan Urges Longer Working Hours For Economic Progress

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors of General Motors Corporation, said that the United States could make economic progress only "by working longer hours, or by working more intelligently."

"You can't get anywhere by passing laws raising wages," he told the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. "You can't get anywhere in the way of economic progress . . . by shortening the hours of work.

"There is only one way—working more, working more intelligently."

He advocated elimination of time-and-a-half pay for work over 40 hours a week in the national defense program "because it is so important that we maintain the maximum of the peacetime economy when we are producing the other goods."

Mr. Sloan predicted a lower standard of living in the United States after the war.

Stock Exchange Head Faces Army Draft Call

NEW YORK (AP)—William McChesney Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, may soon have to give up his $48,000-a-year job for a one-year hitch in the army.

The 34-year-old unmarried Wall Streeter holds Order No. 641 in his local draft board. Questionnaires preliminary to army call have been sent to the first 600 men on the list and Martin will get one when the next batch goes out within the next week or two.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	2	50	50	50	−1
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (4)	2	47½	47½	47½	
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	6	6	5⅞	6	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 29
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	2	40	40	40	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	½	½	Jan 28
7	4	Alaska Jun 1½k	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	½	½	½	Jan 30
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8½	8¼	8½	
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	18	18	18	Jan 30
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1⅓e)	4	21½	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1⅓e)	2	10	10	10	Jan 30
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	151¼	151¼	151¼	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 24
16⅜	10	Allied Mills (1e)	3	12	12	12	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	7	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	78¾	78¾	78¾	−1
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	6	32¾	32	32	− ⅛
18	11	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	17	16½	16½	Jan 30
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jan 25
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	47½	47½	47⅛	− ¼
21	12¼	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines (1e)	1	46	46	46	+1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	5	6¾	6½	6⅝	Jan 30
45¾	28	Am Br S (2.10e)	3	35	35	35	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
16½	85¼	Am Can (4)	8	88	87	87	−1
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jan 30
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
65	34	Am Car & F pf	9	62	60¾	61¼	+ ¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.40g)	9	19¼	18¾	19¼	− ½
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan 30
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118	118	118	Jan 29
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	7	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
8¼	4½	Am Comm Al	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Jan 30
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅜	2½	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 30
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
24¼	9½	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 30
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	Jan 29
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	6	34½	34	34	+ ⅜
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	11	30	29¼	30	+ ¾
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
3⅞	1¼	Am Ice	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	21½	21½	21½	Jan 27
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 27
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	7	14	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
92	38	Am Loco pf (2k)	6	85	83	85	+1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
33⅜	13¼	Am M & Metal	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
25	12¾	Am Metal (¼g)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ¾
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	12	2½	2½	2½	
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf17¼k	3	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅜
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	18	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	21	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅜
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	Jan 30
54	30¼	Am Sm&R (1½g)	12	39¾	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
155½	122	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	150	150	150	+1
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	Jan 30
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1¼g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼g)	8	10½	10½	10½	
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jan 29
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (1½g)	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	83	82½	82½	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	22	164½	163¾	163⅞	− ¾
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	71	70½	71	+1¼
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	71⅝	71½	71⅝	+ ⅜
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	−3¾
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	−1
12	6	Am Woolen	7	7½	7⅜	7½	
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	8	54¾	53½	54¾	+1⅛
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	10	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
54⅛	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	61	24½	23¾	23¾	
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ½
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	
3¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	11	110¼	110	110¼	− ⅝
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	12	54	52¾	54	+1⅛
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Jan 30
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¼g)	*5	31½	31	31½	+ ¾
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	− ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 29
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	2	97¼	95½	95½	Jan 29
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 30
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	61	22	21¾	21⅝	+ ⅛
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	64	63½	64	− ½
23½	9½	Atl Coast Line	16	16	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Jan 28
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	4	17¾	17½	17½	Jan 30
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	23	23	23	− ⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 30
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	21	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	15	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	12	5	5	5	
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	6	6	6	6	Jan 29
16⅜	8½	Barber As (1½e)	2	9¼	9	9	− ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	18	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
36¾	20½	Bayuk Cig (1)	3	29½	28⅞	28⅞	Jan 29
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	23	23	Jan 30
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	Jan 29
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 30
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	23	35⅜	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅛	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19½	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan 28
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	− ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Steel(1½g)	39	83⅛	82	82¼	+ ¾
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Jan 30
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	4	26	25½	25¾	Jan 30
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	6	8⅜	8½	8½	− ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	19	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
34	19¾	Bohn A&B (1½g)	5	30½	30	30	− ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	17	Borden Co(.30g)	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	10	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 30
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	33⅜	33	33	− ¼
7	4⅛	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 30
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¾e)	8	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	17	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
41⅜	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	− ⅞
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	− ¼
4½	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 28
24⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25½	12¾	Bklyn Un Gas	2	13	13	13	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 29
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	5	21½	21	21¼	Jan 30
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	10	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	5	29	28¾	28¾	Jan 30
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅜
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	52¾	53	Jan 29
12½	7⅛	Burr Add (.15g)	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	3	5	5	5	Jan 30
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20¼	20	20	Jan 24
5	2¼	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
13⅜	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	Jan 30
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jan 24
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	8	6⅝	6½	6½	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	13	13	13	− ¼
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry (.60)	9	13½	13	13	− ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 30
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	1	29	29	29	− ½
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	50	50	50	
56½	42⅜	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	44½	44½	44½	− ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	8	24⅞	24⅜	24½	− ½
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18½	18¼	18¼	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
5½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 29
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	8	5	5	5	Jan 29
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	30½	30	30	− ¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 27
30⅜	17½	Cham PF (.90e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan 30
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 30
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	14	41½	41	41	− ½
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	ll	ll	ll	Jan 30
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 30
15½	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	12	12¼	11¾	12	+ ¼
44¼	23¼	Chi-P T cv pf(3)	6	40½	40	40	−1⅛
51⅝	41	C P T'pr pf(2½)	2	52	52	52	Jan 29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
11	7⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	9½	Jan 29
16½	9	Chickasha (½e)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 30
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	7	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	16	65¼	64⅜	65¼	+ ¾
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	14	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	+ ⅜
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	35	35	35	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 29
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	7	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	7	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	− ¾
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	3	101½	101	101½	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan 30
20	10⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	7	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
102½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	7	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	− ⅜
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	7	27¾	27	27	− ¾
24	12½	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	5	18¼	18	18	Jan 29
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	9	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	8	19½	19	19	Jan 30
½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	65	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	80	80	80	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 30
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	− ¾
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79½	79½	79⅛	Jan 30
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	6	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101	100½	100½	Jan 27
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	35½	35½	35½	
113	97	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan 29
16⅜	8	Coml Solv.(¼e)	12	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	42	¾	⅝	¼	− ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	50	50	50	+1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	50	28¾	28½	28½	
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	− ⅛
31¼	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	8	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
16	7⅞	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	27	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106⅜	106⅜	106¾	
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 16
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 30
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2¼	⅛	Con RR Cub pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2⅛	Consoln Coal	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Jan 30
108½	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106⅛	106	106	− ⅛
19½	9⅞	Container (¼g)	1	14¾	14⅝	14¾	− ⅛
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	2	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	88½	88	88½	
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	14	37½	37	37	− ⅛
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	3	7¼	7	7¼	Jan 30
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.80a)	3	37½	37¼	37¼	− ¾
4¾	2	Cont Motors	21	3⅝	3½	3½	− ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	14	18¼	18	18	
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	6	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56	55	55	−1
65¼	40½	Corn Prods (3)	3	46¼	45⅞	46	+ ¼
7½	3	Coty Inc (½e)	17	4½	4½	4½	
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ¼
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	7	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	− ⅞
21½	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	30	40⅞	40	40	+ ⅛
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	7	88¾	88¼	88¼	+ ¾
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	11	4	4	4	− ⅛
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	Jan 30
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	4	23	23	23	Jan 29
4½	1½	Curtis Publish	12	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
51	31	Curtis pf(2¾e)	2	44¼	43	44¼	Jan 20
35½	29¾	Curtis p pf ¾g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ½
11⅜	6½	Curtiss-W (½e)	62	8½	8¼	8¼	

Commerce and Finance

Income Paid to Individuals Highest Since 1930, 6 P. C. Over 1939

Business and Industry

Mutual Savings Bank Deposits At New Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mutual savings bank deposits reached a new record high level of $10,617,758,621 on Dec. 31, 1940, according to the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. The gain of $27,920,794 in the final six months of the year was less, however, than in other final six-month periods of recent years, the report pointed out.

Commenting on the action of deposits at this time, the association said that this indicated a well-stabilized plane of savings and that many mutual institutions have rigorously restricted deposits because of the sluggish investment markets.

In the final six months of last year, the number of accounts receded by 132,383 to 15,624,440. Many of the accounts terminated, the report stated, were Christmas Club accounts, generally reopened in the New Year.

Of total deposits and number of accounts Christmas Club savings at the year-end represented $17,803,543 and 1,642,016 accounts. School savings were represented by $16,168,794 and 1,501,930 accounts. Of total accounts the remaining 12,480,494 represented an average of $848.03, a gain of $4.96.

The action of mutual savings bank assets followed the same general course as that of deposits, rising by $4,491,335 to another high mark of $11,919,295,212.

The surplus account of all mutual savings banks also reflected the trend, decreasing by $23,078,434 to a total of $1,265,017,362. This sum provided one of the highest ratios of protection afforded any similar accumulation of capital. The ratio stood at 11.9 per cent, a recession of .3 per cent, constituting a backlog of almost 12 cents added protection for each dollar of deposits.

Difficulties of the investment markets continued to be shown by average dividends, which amounted to 1.97 per cent on individual regular accounts in all mutual institutions.

O'Mahoney Says U. S. Control Of Insurance Remote

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, of the Federal Monopoly Committee said it was his "personal opinion that legislation providing for federal regulation of the insurance industry is about as remote as could be imagined at this time."

Senator O'Mahoney cited a newspaper report quoting former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, who is a director of the New York Life Insurance Company, as saying that he had "definite information" the government would move to regulate life insurance with the President appointing "public directors" to the boards of life insurance companies.

Terming Mr. Smith's reported statement "quite characteristic," Senator O'Mahoney told reporters that he was "afraid that like so many other statements issued by persons in the insurance industry over the last six months, Governor Smith's speech is based upon unsubstantiated rumor and report."

The Chairman added that he had received assurance from Sumner T. Pike, Securities Commission representative on the committee, that no such "a suggestion was contemplated by the SEC."

During its hearings the Monopoly Committee devoted much of its time to a study of insurance, and various insurance officials and others contended that federal regulation was the objective. No legislative recommendations of any sort have yet been made by the committee, however.

Buys British Held Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Lone Star Cement Corp. recently bought from British holders 21,657 shares of its stock for $831,087, Charles L. Hogan, President, announced. It is planned to recommend to stockholders at the annual meeting in May that these shares, plus 7,541 held in the treasury, be cancelled and retired.

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Sees Railroad Gains

Howard S. Palmer

Trustee in bankruptcy of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

New Haven Road Reveals Plans For Expansion

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—New Haven Railroad trustees, anticipating a gross income of $90,000,000 in 1941 because of the national defense program, disclosed plans for expansion and improvements. They include the purchase of five new electric locomotives and 10 additional diesel switching locomotives.

Consideration was also being given toward buying 1,000 box cars, 25 cabooses and five grill cars, reported Trustees Howard S. Palmer, James L. Loomis and Henry B. Sawyer.

Other improvements planned, they said in their estimation of income, expenses and capital expenditures for the current year include installation of 23,400 tons of rail, rebuilding a number of bridges, and new freight facilities at Boston.

Completion of the projected bridge rebuilding program, they said, would remove the last of the wooden deck trestles between New York and Boston on the shore line, eliminating the hazard of traffic interruption from fire.

"Increased industrial activity because of the national defense program" is cited by the trustees as the principal reason for the anticipated $90,000,000 gross income, which would be an increase of 5.1 per cent over 1940's $85,604,109. Freight revenue is expected to increase from $50,512,702 in 1940 to $53,500,000, which would represent a 5.9 per cent increase, while passenger revenue is expected to rise from $26,342,490 to $27,400,000, an increase of 4 per cent.

Net railway operating income is estimated at $10,890,000, an increase of 17.4 per cent over 1940. Total operating expenses for the coming year are estimated at $64,410,000, representing an increase of $2,210,764, or 3.6 per cent over 1940. This would mean an operating ratio of 71.57, or 1.09 points lower than in 1940.

Your Income Tax

No. 5

Who Must File a Return

For Federal income tax purposes, widows, widowers, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent are classed as single persons. These, with those who have never been wedded, whose gross income was $800 or more, must file an income tax return. Every married person, living with husband or wife, if no joint return is made, who has a gross income of $2,000 or more, must also file an income tax return. If the husband and wife each has an income, and their aggregate gross income is $2,000 or more, they must file an income tax return.

Husband and wife living together at the close of the taxable year may file a single joint return (even though one has no gross income), or make separate returns of the income of each. If separate returns are filed, one may not report income which belongs to the other, but must report only the income which actually belongs to him. If a joint return is filed, the aggregate income disclosed is subject to both the normal tax and the surtax. The liability with respect to the tax on a joint return is joint and several. A joint return may not be made if either husband or wife is a nonresident alien.

If a joint return is not made by an agent of the taxpayers, it must be signed by both husband and wife and sworn to before a proper officer by the spouse preparing the return, or if neither or both prepare the return, then by both spouses.

Where separate returns are filed by husband and wife, the joint personal exemption of $2,000 may be taken by either or divided between them in any proportion as agreed upon.

Husband and wife may elect each year to file a joint return or separate returns. Where, however, joint or separate returns have been filed for a particular year, neither husband nor wife may, after the due date of return, file an amended return or returns on a different basis for that year.

Exchange Seats Off $1,000

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the transfer of two New York Stock Exchange memberships at $30,000 each. The previous transaction was at $31,000, on January 20.

Bank Would Not Postpone Debt Problems

Recognizing the tremendous task of superimposing a defense program upon our normal peacetime economy, the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter points out the necessity for taking in stride the problems which follow in the trail of defense requirements rather than postponing them until a later date. "Otherwise," the letter states, "we create a series of maladjustments that will jeopardize our whole system of economy when the present program is completed.

Discussing the matter of financing the defense program, the bank figures that federal expenditures together with the cost of state and local government average roughly about $788 per family. "As this amount represents nearly one third of our income," the letter continues, "it stands to reason that we cannot pay all of this out of taxes without a serious reduction in our living standards. We can, of course, defer a large part of the costs by mortgaging future income. But since 1930 we have accumulated a deficit of nearly $30,000,000,000 which is reflected in our Federal debt of about $45,000,000,000. Already there is a demand to lift the debt limit to $65,000,000,000, while in some quarters it is held that there should be no fixed ceiling to our Federal obligations.

Threat to Security

"The point is, the larger the mortgage on future income, the greater the threat to our financial security. Taxes should be imposed to the limit of capacity without interfering with production for defense purposes. To the extent that borrowing is necessary, it should be financed out of savings by the sale of bonds to individuals as this tends to cut down on consumption.

"On the other hand, financing through the sale of bonds to banks artificially increases purchasing power and generates inflation. A further means of restricting consumption would be to increase the initial down payment on instalment sales and to shorten the periods of payment. The more of the burden we can shoulder as we go along, the greater our economy will be fortified against possible unfavorable developments in the future.

"Our defense efforts are being hampered by the large number of restrictions imposed upon commerce between stataes. The Department of Commerce has catalogued more than 1,500 such restrictions and has termed them 'a substantial danger to the unhindered functioning of our economy.' Now when our national safety demands the full use of productive efforts and the free flow of goods within the country, the unnecessary interstate barriers should be removed."

Use Present Facilities

Referring to the need for plant expansion, the bank says, "it would be unwise to increase the productive capacity in a particular line far in excess of peace-time requirements and thus leave a heritage of maladjustments. From the long-range point of view, it would be much more constructive wherever possible to make maximum use of present facilities and give the defense orders the right of way with the remainder allocated to civilian demand.

"Research facilities should be expanded and used more intensively in order that we may be in a better position to cushion the shock in the transition from wartime to peace-time economy. By means of new inventions and the application of scientific principles it will be possible to produce more goods for more people at less cost. The widespread application of this formula would substantially increase our national income and thus lessen the strain of mounting debt and taxes."

'El' Demolition Contract Awarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Demolition of the Second Avenue elevated line between Fifty-ninth and 128th Street will begin within two weeks under the terms of a contract awarded by the Board of Transportation to the Associated Metals and Minerals Corporation and approved by the Board of Estimate yesterday. Razing of the structure must be completed within five months. Instead of having to pay for the razing, the city will receive $40,100 from the contractors.

Actual removal of the "El," one of the last remaining overhead lines in the city, will be done by a subcontractor, the Lippsett Wrecking and Salvage Company of Jamestown, N. Y. The original contractor will retain the scrap iron and steel in the structure.

Mayor La Guardia has indicated that the city would soon seek authority from the Transit Commission to remove the rest of the ancient structure from Fifty-ninth Street to the Battery. Train operations on the Second Avenue "El" north of Fifty-ninth Street were discontinued on June 12, 1940, when the city took title to that part of the line through condemnation proceedings. The other section of the line south of Fifty-ninth Street is still in operation.

In former razings of elevated structures, the city was forced to pay for the demolition, but due to the tremendous rise in the value of scrap metal as a result of war conditions and national defense demands, the city is now able to obtain payments from bidders.

U. S. Incomes During 1940 Rise to Over $74,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Income payments during the year 1940 to individuals in the United States totaled $74,300,000,000 and were larger than in any year since 1930, and 6 per cent above the total of $70,100,000,000 for the year 1939, Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, announced.

He said that while the estimated cash income of Americans was 10 per cent below 1929, prices also were lower so that the 1940 income could buy as much as or more than the 1929 income.

On a dollar basis, the income of Americans last year was higher than any year other than 1929.

Payments Rising

Mr. Jones noted, moreover, that, due to the defense program, income payments were rising rapidly at the end of 1940. As the nation went into 1941, he said, wages and other income were being paid out at a rate equivalent to $78,000,000,000 per year.

The Commerce Department's seasonally adjusted index of salaries and wages advanced from 93.7 in November to 96 in December. The December advance in this index was the largest of any single month-to-month increase in the twelve years covered by the department's income estimates and brought the index to the level indicated for February, 1930.

Wages and salaries accounted for $47,000,000,000 of the 1940 total, compared with $44,400,000,000 in 1939.

This increase was largely concentrated in commodity-producing industries—mining, manufacturing, construction and agriculture. Pay rolls in this group of industries advanced 10 per cent during 1940, and accounted for about 60 per cent of the increase in employees' income over the preceding year, though they represented only 36 per cent of such income in 1939.

Income payments to individuals differs slightly from national income. It includes some items, such as relief payments, which are not counted in national income. On the other hand, national income includes additions to business surpluses which are not included in income payments to individuals.

"As a result of the nation's defense program," Mr. Jones said, "pay rolls in the durable goods industries and in the executive and military branches of the Federal Government were continuing the rapid advance that began in May. Earnings of employees in the industries supplying commodities and services to consumers were beginning to reflect the rise in aggregate consumer income.

"As a result of the rapid expansion in employees' income during the last half of the year, labor's share in aggregate consumer income during the closing months of 1940 was the highest for many years.

"Dividends, however, showed the most rapid rise of any form of income in 1940, although the rate of increase was reduced in the closing months of the year."

Dividends Increase

December dividends, exceeding $1,000,000,000, were 2 per cent larger than in December, 1939. Reflecting the seasonally high level of dividend payments at the end of the year, December income payments aggregated $7,367,000,000. This amount was the hghest for any single month since October, 1929, when the level reached $7,400,000,000.

After allowance for seasonal influences the index of total income payments advanced from 93.6 in November to 95.2 in December (1929 equaling 100).

Pay rolls in the distributive and service industries showed an increase of 5 per cent over 1939, while governmental pay rolls in the last year were 7 per cent higher than in the previous year. This latter rise, however, was nearly offset by a drop of $300,000,000 in work relief wages, which in 1940 accounted for only 3 per cent of all employees' incomes, a smaller proportion of total wage income than in any year since 1933.

While interest payments in 1940 were little changed from those of 1939, dividends last year rose substantially, from $4,286,000,000 to $4,888,000,000. This 14 per cent increase was larger than the gain in any other type of income, and the total was only moderately lower than the $4,957,000,000 recorded in 1937.

Magnesium Makers Deny Conspiracy Indictment Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—A conspiracy to restrict and stifle domestic production of magnesium, resulting in delay and impediment of the defense program, has been charged against a combination of American and German firms.

A federal grand jury which returned the indictments against six corporations and nine of their officers said its purpose was "to destroy unlawful foreign restrictions on domestic production of magnesium for defense purposes."

Named in the indictments were the Aluminum Company of America, the Dow Chemical Company, the American Magnesium Corporation, the Magnesium Development Company, the General Aniline and Film Company and the I. G. Farbenindustrie (commonly known as the German dye trust).

Denials of any wrong-doing came from I. W. Wilson, President of the American Magnesium Corporation and a Vice-President of the Aluminum Company of America; from Willard H. Dow, President of the Dow Chemical Company, and from the General Aniline and Film Company.

The Justice Department said that the indictments alleged that the magnesium "monopoly" had been "accomplished by the following devices:

"1. By pooling the patents on the basic process of manufacture and fabrication in order to give three American corporations a virtual monopoly in the American magnesium industry.

"2. By maintaining the domestic prices of magnesium so high as to discourage its use in the manufacture of airplanes, automobiles and other products.

"3. By requiring concerns in America which use magnesium to purchase their full requirements from one source, to wit, the Dow Chemical Company, thus discouraging others from competing with Dow in the production of magnesium.

"4. By limiting the sale of magnesium to a single British company.

"5. By an agreement between the I. G. Farbenindustrie and the Aluminum Company of America that neither would engage in the production of magnesium in the United States without offering the other party an equal participation. In no event would the production exceed 4,000 tons yearly without the consent of I. G. Farbenindustrie."

Wheeling Steel Reports Gain in 1940 Earnings

WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—Directors of the Wheeling Steel Corporation in a preliminary report of 1940 earnings, showed a net profit of $5,663,930 as compared with $5,560,753 in 1939.

After all charges for taxes, the report said earnings for the year would provide for full dividends on two classes of preferred stock equivalent to $6.59 on 569,349 shares of common stock outstanding Dec. 31.

The directors declared the regular dividend of $1.50 a share in addition to $33 a share on the company's old 6 per cent stock which has been called in as of April 1. Of the $33 payment, $31.50 was in accumulated dividends.

Voluntary Pools To Speed Output Planned in Penna.

HARRISBURG, Penna. (AP)—Voluntary organization of regional production pools to speed up the output in this state whose industries hold more than a billion dollars of national preparedness contracts was announced by Pennsylvania Secretary of Commerce Richard P. Brown.

"The plan contemplates sharing of orders by farming out portions of them for production in idle hours of machinery used only part-time in other companies' plants," he said in outlining the program to pool machinery, equipment and skilled labor.

The movements are being fostered through voluntary action of industrialists and community leaders, Mr. Brown said, in about 35 industrial areas at this time. His department will aid in administering the inter-pool clearance of production needs.

"The object," Mr Brown asserted, "is to create a pool in which manufacturers of an area join to handle defense contracts as a unit. This is accomplished by bringing together managers whose plant capacity is strained and operators of other shops who could supply parts or sub-assemblies through full-time employment of men and machines otherwise working only part-time."

Auto Sales Hold To High Levels

DETROIT (AP)—Retail sales of new passenger cars and trucks are continuing at high levels, according to latest sales reports from several of the leading producers.

Chevrolet, which has led in production volume most of the last decade, reported that its retail sales for the second 10 days of January numbered 30,479 vehicles. From January 1 to 20 retail deliveries totaled 58,978 units.

Buick retailers reported deliveries of 7,341 new cars for the second 10 days of the month and a total of 14,082 from January 1 to 20.

Pontiac division of General Motors reported 8,672 new car sales for the second 10 days of January and a total of 12,409 for the January 1-20 period.

Oldsmobile's retail sales for the January 10-20 period were 5,896 units making the total for the first 20 days of the month 10,970 vehicles.

Union Carbide Seeks Site For Pacific Coast Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—Representatives of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. are in the vicinity of San Francisco to select a Pacific Coast site for immediate construction of a combined carbide and ferro alloy plant, the company announced.

The plant will be so constructed, said the company, as to make possible the manufacture of calcium carbide and ferro-silicon, and also manganese- and chrome-bearing alloys. The latter products could be produced as need developed, or as local chrome and manganese ores became available in economic and commercial quantities.

Beth. Steel Net Sets New Record in '40

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corp., largest producer of ships under the national defense program and the country's second largest maker of steel, reported new records in nearly all divisions of its business as a result of the country's arms drive.

Some of the new marks set included:

1. Orders on hand at the end of 1940 were $1,204,100,000, compared with $287,002,024 a year earlier. Of the latest total, $1,036,100,000 was for ship construction and repair, leaving $168,000,000 for all other orders—defense, civilian, and export.

Profits Increase

2. Profits for 1940 were $48,677,524, or $14.04 a common share, compared with $24,638,384, equal to $5.75 a share in 1939; for the fourth quarter they were $14,516,779, equal to $4.32 a share, compared with $13,028,928, or $3.74 a share, in the final quarter of 1939. Both these were the highest totals for the comparable periods in the history of the company.

3. Employment in 1940 averaged 118,439 persons and reached a high of 131,785 men at the end of December, both new tops in the history of the company.

4. Pay rolls last year were $212,233,000, compared with $158,480,000 in 1939.

5. Average earnings per hour were 96.9 cents, which exceeded the previous top made in the third quarter of last year of 93.2 cents.

Eugene G. Grace, President, expressed confidence that the steel capacity of the country at present was 3 to 4 times greater than likely needs for national defense and exports to England. He refused direct comment to a recent statement of Philip Murray, President of the S. W. O. C. (C. I. O.) that Bethlehem as a corporation was "a bottleneck in itself."

However, he analyzed Bethlehem's unfilled orders, saying that the 2,229,000 tons of steel on the books compared with 1,670,000 tons a year ago, and that the Corporation was operating at 100 per cent of capacity, whereas a year ago opeartions were at 70 per cent.

Mr. Grace said the "entire order book (except shipbuilding business) could be cleaned up in three months' time. The neck of the bottle is a good deal bigger than the bottle."

Ahead of Demand

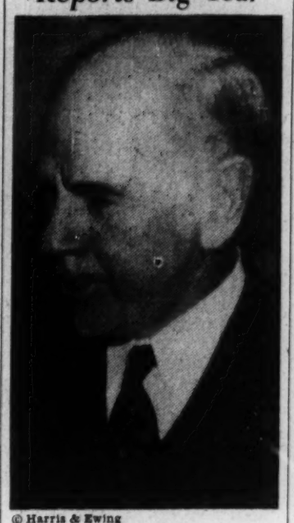
Of the general ability of the steel industry to meet defense needs, Mr. Grace said the largest figure he had seen mentioned for the arms programs of this country and Britain was 20,000,000 tons annually, whereas the productive capacity of the country was about 84,000,000 annually and still growing. He said "the steel industry has always kept ahead of the demand in capacity. Capacity has increased 20 per cent in the last 10 years. This year it will increase further. If our regular customers' needs increase coincident with an increase in national prosperity, our capacity will be boosted accordingly."

Directors declared a dividend on the common of $1.50 a share, payable March 4 to stock of record Feb. 11. A similar amount was paid in December prior to which payments of $1.25 each were made in June and September and $1 last March.

Monarch Tool Plans Expansion

SIDNEY, Ohio (AP) — Monarch Machine Tool Co. announced a $650,000 expansion which President Wendell E. Whipp said would increase the company's employment on lathe production for the national defense program by "another 40 per cent." Land and a new 25,000-square foot, one-story building of sawtooth design will cost $150,000 and new equipment an additional $500,000, Mr. Whipp said.

Reports Big Year



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Eugene G. Grace

President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation

U. S. Takes Steps To Subsidize Wheat Exports to Mexico

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has taken steps to subsidize the export of a quantity of American wheat to Mexico.

It asked exporters to submit bids by Feb. 3 for the purchase of wheat from government-owned stocks for export to Mexico. Officials declined to say what quantity might be shipped under this program. Some indicated, however, it might be between 1,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels.

The wheat which would be exported under this program has been acquired by the department under its grower loan operations.

Officials explained that bids were expected to be low enough to enable exporters to sell at competitive world levels which have been running between 25 and 30 cents a bushel below prices in the United States. Prices in this country have been pegged above world levels by government crop control programs.

The department would take a loss on the difference between its loan investment and the lower export price. This difference will depend upon the bids.

N. Y. Slum Bill Incentive For Private Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—A slum-clearance bill to give incentive to private investment supplementing federal, state and local programs in this field of rehabilitation is before both houses of the 1941 legislature here. Drafted in collaboration with the Merchants' Association of New York, the proposed law has Senator Thomas C. Desmond, Newburgh Republican, and Assemblyman MacNeil Mitchell, New York City Republican, for sponsors in their respective houses.

The bill would implement the setting up of privately financed redevelopment corporations, giving them (1) power to condemn the balance of any property after acquiring 40 per cent by area and 25 per cent by assessed valuation, and (2) 10 years' tax exemption on the rehabilitated holdings.

The corporations would undertake improvements in accord with the findings of city planning committees of sub-standard or unsanitary city areas.

A third major provision would limit to 5 per cent of development cost corporation disbursements of interest and dividends during the tax-exempt period.

Described by its sponsors as a "liberalized" version of the urban redevelopment corporations bill vetoed by the Governor last session, the bill was introduced as "a real attempt to establish redevelopment on an economic basis, which is the only basis that will attract private enterprise."

"Public housing is projected only for low-income groups where the rentals must be limited accordingly," Assemblyman Mitchell said. "The great middle class that can afford to pay moderate rentals on an economic basis must also be provided for."

According to recent statistics, more than 600,000 families in New York State live in sub-standard housing, requiring a total need of nearly 800,000 new dwelling units.

Atlantic Refining Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Atlantic Refining Co. reported for 1940 net profit of $6,219,000, equal to $2.11 a common share, compared with $5,028,000, or $1.66 a share, in 1939. The 1940 figure was after setting aside $2,342,000 for possible war losses in foreign countries.

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Inquiries are invited

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Imported Wools Selling Freely In Boston Market

Imported wools and those still to be shipped from overseas are selling freely in the Boston wool market at prices which are steady to firmer. Inquiry is somewhat wider for domestic wools of fine grade, but the sales are usually of small size because such wools are in limited supply.

South American wools of half blood and fine grades are moving well, around 88 to 93 cents for half blood, and 94 to 97 cents for fine. These prices are for scoured wools, duty-paid. Fine Australian wools, scoured, duty-paid, range from $1 to $1.05 for average combing to good topmaking types. South African fine merino wools are in fair demand around $1.02 to $1.07, scoured, duty paid.

Domestic fine territory wool, in original bags, is selling in a small volume around $1 to $1.02 for good French combing length. Some bright fleeces are selling, also in a small way, around 41 to 42 cents in the grease for mixed three eighths and quarter-blood.

Wool growers in the West continue to entertain high-price ideas, and efforts of eastern dealers to contract for wool within the range of the current market have been so futile that many houses have withdrawn buying orders. Contracting for wool that is still on the sheep's back continues in Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, and Colorado.

Freight Carloadings Up 1 P. C. in Week; 9.3 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 710,752 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 25.

This was an increase of 7,255 cars, or 1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 60,565 or 9.3 per cent compared with a year ago, and an increase of 120,293 or 20.4 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	Increase—Last wk	Year ago
Miscellaneous frght	299,592	1765	56,687
Less-than-carlot merchandise	149,862	2,080	6,492
Coal	154,533	7,531	†17,866
Grain and grain products	30,772	†523	377
Livestock	10,940	†1,610	†260
Forest products	39,008	522	11,193
Ore	12,431	†77	3,601
Coke	13,614	97	341

†Decrease.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 31

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe†		
Cablest	$4.03¼	$4.03¼	x2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2325	.2326	[illegible]
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	[illegible]
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	[illegible]
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2390	[illegible]
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	[illegible]
Spain—peseta	.0205x	.0205x	.0427
Finland—finmark	.0205x	.0205x	.0427
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*‡	.2375	.2370	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1575	.1575	.4740
Urug—ay—peso‡	.3975	.3975	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2406	.2406	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.5613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8287	.8275	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	¶

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Party changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '52-'47	120.28	120.28	120.28
2 2s '47	106.4	106.4	106.4
1 2¾s '54 '51	108.18	108.18	108.18
1 2¼s '56-'54	104.8	104.8	104.8
19 2¼s '60-'55	109.9	109.4	109.4
15 2¾s '65-'60	108.16	108.16	108.16
Federal Farm Mortgage			
5 3s '47-'42	103	103	103
New York City Bonds			
37 3s '80 ..	101⅝	101½	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	45	45	45
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
14 Alleghany cv 5s '44	95	94½	94½
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	82½	82½	82½
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	58½	58½	58½
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	104⅛	104	104⅛
18 Am & ForP 5s 2030	54	53⅜	53⅜
13 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
2 Am Int 5½s '49	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Am T & T 5½s '43	103¾	103⅜	103¾
11 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108	108	108
3 Am T & T 2¾s '61	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
9 Am W'ksE 6s 75	110⅛	110	110
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	104	104
8 Arm Del 4s 57	105¾	105⅛	105⅝
6 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
9 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	109¼	109⅛
3 AT&SF nj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
14 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99	98¾	98¾
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	103¼	103¼	J103¼
2 AtlC'sta AL 4½s 44	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	73	72½	73
9 A C L 2003 4½s	73¾	73	73⅝
23 A C Line 4½s 64	64¾	63¼	64
23 A C Line 4½s 64	64¾	63¼	64
2 A C Line 5s 45	81	80½	80½
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	106	106	106
1 Austin C Nw 5s 41	99½	99½	99½
28 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	70	69½	69½
16 B&O 95 st A	40¾	40¼	40¾
43 B&O 95 st C	40¾	40¼	40¾
4 B&O 1st 4½s D	40¼	39¾	39¾
12 B&O 96 st F	40¼	39¾	39¾
28 B&O cv 60 st	17¾	16⅞	17¼
28 B&O 4s 48	69¼	68¼	68¼
1 B&O 1st 4½s 50 st	47¾	47⅜	47½
1 B&O T C 4s 59	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	112½	112½	112½
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 60	105	105	105
4 Beth Stl 3s 65	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Boston&Me 5s 67	78	78	78
16 Boston&Me 4½s 70	24	23¾	24
20 Boston&Me 4s 60	72¼	72	72
10 Bos&N Y AirL 4s 55	10½	10½	10½
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	94¼	94	94
9 Buf R&P 6S7 st	45½	45	45
11 Bush Term 5s 55	45	44½	44⅝
4 Bush Term 4s 52	73	73	73
1 Cal Ore Pow 5s 60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Can Nat Sr 6S Oct	95¾	95½	95½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	93	93	93
1 Can Pac 5s 54	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	68¼	68½	68½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	54¼	54¼	54¼
25 Celanese 3s 55	99¼	98	98⅛
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	93	93	93
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	20½	20½	20½
1 Cen of Ga 5s 45	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
50 Cen Pac 5s '60	50¾	49½	50
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Cen RR 1st 5s '87	14¼	14¼	14½
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	90	89⅝	90
6 C&O 4½s '92	131⅝	131⅜	131⅝
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	105	105	105
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10	9⅞	9⅞
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84⅝	84⅜	84½
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85⅝	85½	85½
21 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99¾	99⅜	99¾
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94	93¾	94
41 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	15⅝	15½	15⅝
35 Chic Gt West 4s '59†	32¼	32⅛	32¼
5 Chi I&L 5s '47†	21	21	21
2 Chi I&L 4s '47†	20½	19½	19½
31 CMSP&Pac 5s '75†	6	5¾	6
7 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000†	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	33¾	33¾	33¾
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	34	33½	34
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36†	22⅜	22¼	22¼
16 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13	12	13
11 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	19	18⅞	19
12 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	12¼	12¼	12¼
12 Chi & NW 3½s'87	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chi Ry 5s'27	42½	42½	42½
7 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 CRI&P 4½s'52 A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 CRI&P cv 5½s'60	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 CRI & P 4s'88	16¼	15¾	16¼
5 CRI & P 4s'88 ct	15½	15½	15½
11 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	7¾	7½	7¾
2 CTH & SE 1st 5s'60	49	49	49
4 Ch Un Sta 3 s'63	102	101¾	102
7 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	92¼	92	92
14 CCC&StL 4½s'77	58⅝	58	58½
2 C Cin & Ill Sh Line 4½s'61	81	81	81
1 Cin Un Term 5½s'72	89	89	89
1 Cin Un Term 5s'73	77¾	77	77¾
1 Cleve Un Term 4½s'77 C	70½	70¾	70⅜
1 Col F&I 5s'70	83½	83	83
1 Col&So 4½s'80	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 Columbia G 5s'52 An	104	104	104
1 Colorado 5s 1961	104¼	104⅛	104¼
11 ComlMack inc '69 ww	39½	39	39¼
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	108¾	108¾	108⅝
15 Comwlth Ed cv 3½'58	115¼	115	115¼
40 Con Edis 3½s'58	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Con Pow 3¼s'56	104	104	104
12 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105½	105½	105½
3 Con Rys 4s'55 Jan	19	19	19
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	110	109½	110
8 Continl Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	17	17	17
1 Cuba RR 5s'52	20	20	20
2 Dayton P & L 3s'70	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	51⅞	51½	51⅝
2 D L & W 4½s'76	81¼	77½	77½
3 D & R G W 5s'55	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 D & R G West 5s'78	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 DetEd 4s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107¾	107½	107½
1 E Ten Lt & Pr 5s'56	100	100	100
19 Erie rfg 5s'67	18⅜	18½	18¼
39 Erie rfg 5s'75	18⅜	18½	18⅝
26 Erie 1st 4s ½'96	83	82¾	82¾
23 Erie gen lien 4s'96	44⅛	43¾	44⅛
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s'42	103½	103½	103½
4 Fla East Coast 4½s'48	104	104	104
126 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
19 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	101½	101½	101½
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	87⅜	87	87

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Gt Nor 5s'73	101	101	101
8 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	93	93	93
3 Gt Nor 4½s'77	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
20 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	107½	107½	107½
11 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103	103	103
31 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	98⅜	98½	98½
1 Gulf M & N 5s'50	85½	85½	85½
1 GulfM&Oh inc 2015	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 HoustnOilTex4½s'54	102½	102	102½
24 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	30	29¾	30
8 Hud &Man rfg 5s'57	47½	47¼	47¾
10 Ill Cen Ext 3½s'51	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Ill Sen 3½s'52	40½	40½	40½
8 Ill Cen 4s'52	45½	45	45⅝
8 Ill Cen 4s'53	45½	43¼	43
19 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	45	44⅝	44⅞
41 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	42¼	41¼	42¼
2 Ill Cen 5s'55	51⅞	51½	51½
30 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	46	45¼	45⅝
8 IC&SSL&NO 4½s'63	43½	42⅝	42⅞
25 Inland Stl 3s'61	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	99	98½	99
3 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	50	50	50
5 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	74	74	74
1 Int Paper 5s'47	102½	102½	102½
73 Int T&T 4½s'52	37	36	37
40 Int T&T 5s'55	38	38½	38¾
1 JamtsF&Cle4s'59	55	55	55
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s'36	37	37	37
2 KCFtS&M 4s'36 ct	36	36	36
5 K C South 5s'50	70¾	70¾	70¾
5 K C Term 4s'60	108½	108½	108½
4 Koppers Co 4s'51	104½	104½	104½
3 Kresge Found 3s'50	104½	104½	104½
5 Lac Gas 6s'42A	57½	57½	57½
5 Lac Gas 5½s'53	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1 Lautarno Nit inc 7S	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Leh cv 5s'45	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
2 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	83	83	83
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 44 st	84	84	84
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 742st	35	35	35
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45½	45½	45½
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	26¼	26¼	26¼
9 Lsh Val 4½s 2003st	234	23	23
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21¾	21⅛	21¼
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Ligett & M 7s'44	122½	122½	122½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99½	99½	99½
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85½	85½	85½
8 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100	100	100
3 Lou&N 1st 4s 2003	96	96	96
10 Louis & N 4s 60 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	89	89	89
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	32	32	32
7 Marion StShov 6s 47st	92	92	92
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	74	74	74
1 Mich Cen 3½s 52	96	96	96
4 Mich Cen Gen 4s 63	107	106⅝	106¾
6 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	16¾	16½	16¾
16 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16	9½	9
30 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15	14¾	15
11 M-K-Tex 5s 65 st	4¼	4	4¼
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	28½	27⅞	28½
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	13¾	13	13¾
100 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3	3	3
18 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
88 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20½	20	20½
3 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	21¾	21¼	21¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	22	21½	22
24 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
5 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
2 Mon W Pa PS 6s '65	112¼	112¼	112¼
17 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	105	104½	104½
4 Mor & Essex 5s'55	38½	38½	38½
10 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	34½	34⅛	34¼
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	40	39¾	39¾
5 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	109½	109	109
1 Nat Distill 3½s'49	104	104	104
1 Nati Steel 3s'65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Newark Gas 5s'48	123¼	123¼	123¼
9 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	108	108	108
2 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'52 A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 N Orl Term 4s'53	71½	71½	71½
4 N O Tex & M 5½s'54	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
5 N O Tex & M 4½s'56	35	35	35
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66⅜	66	66⅛
62 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61	60¼	60¾
17 NYC cn 4s '98	65¾	64⅝	65¾
30 NYC 3½s '46	92	91¾	92
12 NYC cv 3¼s '52	63¾	63½	63½
12 NY Chi & St L 6s '41	92¼	92	92¼
11 NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A	71¾	71¾	71¾
49 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	60	59¼	59½
6 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	91	90½	90½
1 NY Connect 3½s'65	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 NY Dock cv 5s '47	62¼	62¼	62¼
8 NY Dock Co 4s '51	59¼	58½	58½
33 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	23	22⅜	22
28 NY NH & H 4½s'67	22¼	22	22¼
1 NY NH & H 4s '57	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5⅝	5½	5½
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅞
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	13½	13½	13½
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '54	104½	104½	104½
42 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅞	66	66⅞
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56½	56	56½
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	78⅝	78½	78⅝
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	44⅞	45
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108½	108⅜	108⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	88½	88⅜	88½
1 Pac G&E 2¾s'61	110½	110½	110½
4 Pac T&T 3¾s'66 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Para Biway 3s'55 ct	54	54	54
26 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	95⅞	95½	95⅞
13 Pen Co 4s'63	108	105⅝	105¾
6 Pen P&L 4½s'74	108½	108	108
11 Penn P&L 3½s'69	109	109	109
2 Penn RR gen 5s '68	115¼	115	115¼
3 Penn RR cn 4½s'66	125	125	125
6 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	107⅝	107½	107⅝
11 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	93⅞	93⅜	93¾
3 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	104	104	104
2 Penn RR 4¼s'84 E	103½	103½	103½
2 Penn RR 3¾s'70	96¾	96½	96½
4 Penn RR 3¼s'52	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	117½	117⅝	117½
5 Peoria&E inc 4s '901	5	5	5
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	79½	79½	79½
5 Pere Marq 4½s'80	69¾	69¾	69¾
26 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107	106⅞	106⅞
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Phila Co 5s'67	107	107	107
3 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¼	110	110¼
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	4½	4½	4½
6 Philippine Rr 4s'37	4¾	4½	4½
30 Philippine Rr 4s'37 ct	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82⅝	82½	82½
8 Pub Sve No Ill 3½s68	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	83¼	83	83⅛
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	83	83	83
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56xw	104	104	104
3 Republic Stl 5½s 54	103½	103½	103½
13 Republic Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Repub Steel 4½s 56	106⅜	106¼	106¼
11 RI Ark&La 4½s34	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 StLIMtSo4½sG 33	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 St L S F 5s 50	11½	11½	11½
50 St L S F 4½s 78	11	10¾	11
6 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	10½	10⅜	10½
4 St L S F 4s 50A ct	10¼	10¼	10¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 St L SW 5s 52	19	19	19
6 St L SW 1st 4s 89	72¾	72½	72¾
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	78¼	78¼	78¼
13 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5½	5⅛	5½
24 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4½	4⅛	4½
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	2⅝	3⅝	3⅜
15 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	2½	2½	2½
18 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅞	97¼	97⅜
5 Silesian-Am 7s 41	70	70	70
10 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅝	102⅛	102½
2 So Bell T & H 3s 79	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	107	107	107
48 Sou Pac 4½s 68	46¼	45⅝	46¼
118 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝
118 So Pac 4½s 69	45⅞	44¾	45⅝
24 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62	61⅝	61¾
22 So Pac ctf 4s 49	45	44⅛	45
10 So Pac 3½s 46	55	54	54⅝
20 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞
18 South Ry 6½s 56	83¼	83¼	83¼
21 South Ry gen 6s 56	78	77½	78
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	91	91	91
53 South Ry gen 4s 56	62	61½	61¾
1 Spokane Int 5s 55	29½	29½	29½
4 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105	104¾	104¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105¼	105⅛	105¼
13 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107⅛	107¼	107½
18 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	103⅝	103½	103½
6 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70	69	69
140 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20½	19¾	20
13 Third Ave 4s 60	61½	60½	60½
2 Tol&Oh Cen 3¼s 60	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113½	113½	113½
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	106½	106⅝	106⅝
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	100	100	100
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	87½	87¼	87½
1 U S Steel 1.95s '48	102	102	102
2 U S Steel 2.50s '53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	104½	104½	104½
2 Virginian 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	46½	46⅜	46½
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
11 Waabsh 5s '80 D	8¾	8¼	8¼
12 Wabash 4½s '78C	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	55	55	55
2 Westn Md 5½s '77A	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛
11 Westn Md 4s '52	94⅝	94	94⅜
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	18	18	18
2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	17½	17¼	17½
16 Western Un 5s '51	77½	76⅝	77¼
5 Western Un 5s '60	77½	76⅝	77½
1 Western Un 4½s '50	76½	76½	76½
13 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Wilson & Co 4s '55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Wis Cen 4s '49	29	28½	28½
1 Wis Cen 4s 48D '36	9	8¾	8¾
8 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Young S&T 3¼s '60	102¼	102	102

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	8½	8½	8½
1 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	7½	7½	7½
3 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	7½	7½	7½
23 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60½	69⅜	59½
6 Argentine 4½s 48	78¼	78	78
6 Argentine 4½s 71	65½	65	65
6 Australia 5s 55	59⅜	59	59
2 Australia 5s 57	58	58	58
1 Belgium 7s 55	52½	52½	52½
1 Bedgium 6s 55 wd	53	52	52
1 Berl City El 6s 51	22½	22½	22½
18 Brazil 8s 41	18½	18⅜	18⅜
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8 Brazil Cr Ry 7s 52	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Brisbane 6s 50	60¼	60¼	60¼
11 Buen A 4½s 77	48	48	48
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	48½	48½	48½
1 Buen A 4½s 75	51	51	51
6 Canada 5s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Canada 4s 60	90	90	90
5 Canada 2¼s 44	92¾	92⅝	92¾
3 Chile 7s 42 asd	11½	11½	11½
2

Gallery of Hearst Art Treasures Is Priceless but Public May Look—and Buy

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Decorative Arts Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

How would you like to saunter through a great gallery the size of ten large house lots, the space filled with such things of art and antiquity as you might see in a great museum, you free to handle whatever you care to, and to buy whatever you like at tagged prices? Sounds like a dream, doesn't it?

Indeed it does, but thousands daily will find it a fascinating reality from Feb. 3 on, though no such opportunity has ever come in America before, nor in any place in the world, in all its history. It will happen at Gimbel's department store in this city, where fabulously extensive and rich art collections of William Randolph Hearst, acquired by this store, will be placed on sale just as its usual merchandise is.

As we learn of the astounding extent and variety of the rich and beautiful things amassed by Mr. Hearst, we wonder what his purpose could have been in thus expending, as we are told he did, a million or more dollars annually for nearly 50 years.

Did he think of founding a museum of fine and decorative arts that would surpass anything now known? Or, did he plan to distribute his purchases in princely fashion among many museum centers throughout America, spreading these treasures so widely as to stimulate artistic appreciation among the greatest possible numbers of people?

Home Purpose Possible

Perhaps neither of these intentions was in his mind, but rather the purpose to establish a personal palatial home, located where early Spanish architecture in stone would find traditional precedent, the interior scheme so broad as to include finest furnishings and decorative arts from many countries.

Those of us who look back on plans and expectations of several past decades that held hopes ardently and seriously pursued, have seen our objectives change decisively in their nature, affected by circumstances and maturer thought. Objects prized for many years found us indifferent later on, as fresh preoccupations take their places, through developing tastes and new enthusiasms.

Mr. Hearst's experiences may be our very own, multiplied by tens of thousands.

Ever since Mr. Hearst was a student at Harvard University, he has been a buyer of such treasures as appealed to his personal taste. No cost seems to have been too great nor difficulties too formidable for him to meet as his desires developed. Included in this sale, but still in his Bronx storehouses, is the ancient stonework of three French cloisters and a complete Spanish monastery founded in 1141.

English Paneled Rooms

Here, where all may see them, are a dozen or so of the 77 paneled rooms from England, including one from Devonshire said to be the finest ever known in England. Two sets of tapestries (six or eight pieces) cost almost a million dollars—actually $950,000.

Pottery plates known as Majolica were bought at nearly $8,000 each—$270,000 for 34 of them. For 15 years the Metropolitan Museum of New York has shown his examples of this ware, acquired from such collections as the J. P. Morgan, Moritz Rothschild, Morosini and others.

Of the paneled rooms that have been reassembled here, each one has furnishings to suit its period and country—England, Austria, or Italy's Venice, of the 1600's or 1700's. Oriental rugs, tapestries, hangings, chandeliers and paintings, will complete their outfitting, as is done in many museums, but the whole or any part of an interior is priced to sell.

Evidently this sale will continue for a long time, since but a small portion of the 15,000 items can be offered at once, great as the display space is. The magnitude of the undertaking is suggested by 118 volumes of catalogues which list the material, a result from two years' work by a staff of experts at classifying and indexing. Negotiations for purchase by Gimbel Brothers and Saks Fifth Avenue were completed in 1938, and from that time until now preparations for this sale have been under way.

Every Article Valuable

Every item, large or small, holds some special artistic or antiquarian merit, or it would not have been included in Mr. Hearst's collections; so, one should not expect usual antique-shop bargains. An early announcement mentioned that pieces would range from a low of $3 for a pewter plate, to six-figure marks which had not been exactly determined. This sentence brought Gimbel's over 150 letters from people who wanted to buy the three dollar plate, so it may be considered off the market, but there are other low-priced items, and many pewter plates, among the thousands of articles.

Some classes of objects have survived thousands of years, while scores of nations have appeared and vanished. Imposing bronze Egyptian cats of 600 to 400 B. C., sit with erect dignity and seem to look with disdain on the passing of 25 centuries, while not far away portions of Greek marble structures may be shown, built during the same centuries but demolished long ago.

There are Dutch fireplace tiles that sell singly for a small price; also those Majolica plates already mentioned—and there's little difference in the nature of the ware or age, whether tile or plate.

Dr. Armand Hammer, President of the Hammer Galleries, will conduct the sale, and says that the value of such a huge collection is anybody's guess. Various experts have estimated it as $15,000,000 to $50,000,000, he added, but nobody knows the exact value except Mr. Hearst. Beginning when he was a Harvard student, he collected for about 45 years, spending one or two million dollars each year.

At Every Sale

A prominent buyer at every important sale in America and abroad for many years, he bought from all leading dealers, who kept him supplied with catalogs and with advance information. He had scouts in every country and his newspaper correspondents also kept him informed. When he could not attend a sale in person, he bought from catalogues, placing bids by telegraph or cable, and by telephone, overseas or transcontinental.

It is emphasized that this sale is of that part of the Hearst collection owned by the International Studio Art Corporation, a subsidiary corporation owned or controlled by Mr. Hearst. His personal collection is not included, nor that at his San Simeon home in California.

The range of objects that attracted Mr. Hearst seems without limit and touches almost every aspect of art in many countries and centuries. Chinese paintings lend their Oriental character to the scene, while works of early Peruvian artists in a land just half way around the earth show how another old culture expressed itself. Midway between the two lay the tiny but rich and potent republic of Venice, and from that city came the four frescoed walls and ceiling and marble carvings of the council hall of a palace built in the 1500's.

Paintings Displayed

In a new gallery at Saks Fifth Avenue are displayed 20 to 30 paintings from this collection — American, English and European. Those by the Americans, Childe Hassam and Frederick Remington seem to be of our own generation, so recently were they done, while Rembrandt Peale's portraits belong to the early 1800's. From farther away in time and place come most of the others, such as canvasses by Van Dyck, David Tenniers the Younger and Murillo, painters of the Netherlands, Flanders and Spain in the 1600's. Boucher and Greuze are included in the French group of the following century.

From the types of homes that Shakespeare knew to those of Colonial America in the late 1700's, is a long stretch in time and tastes, yet the furniture here includes all in its stride. A Philadelphia mahogany highboy is the type credited to Savery; a maple one from New Hampshire carries conspicuous characteristics associated with a certain unknown New Hampshire cabinet maker, who delighted in many fan-shaped carvings and deep pediments resembling galleries. A block-front mahogany desk may have come from Rhode Island, but more likely from Connecticut. Slender posted field beds in maple, cherry or mahogany, could have been the work of cabinet makers in any one, or all, of these sections.

From Spain have been brought numerous great walnut tables with thick tops and large turned legs. A furniture form peculiar to that country is the box-like desk, or cabinet on a stand, called vargueno, often minutely inlaid with ivory, several woods and mother of pearl, sometimes delicately carved. A number of those are here, as are carved ebony chairs of the early 1600's and a matching settee.

Spanish Wrought Iron

From Spain came also some of the remarkable wrought iron work for which it is famous—window grilles, gates, church screens, all with unmistakable evidence that they are centuries old. Chests, carved or inlaid or both, are from England, Spain France Switzerland, the Tyrol, Syria.

A set of eight Chippendale chairs are in precisely a design found in his Gentlemen's and Cabinetmakers' Director, of which he says, "Without wishing to boast, the author thinks this the finest pattern he ever made." A pair of others are in this designer's early style, covered with armorial needlepoint. They were in the Marsden J. Perry collection and are pictured in Lockwood's Colonial Furniture In America.

For many years Mr. Hearst has been recognized as one of the principal buyers of the rarest old silver, not only American and English, but European. Dr. Hammer has called attention to a gilded silver tankard made during the reign of Mary Queen of Scots, and considers it the most important piece of English silver in America. It is hallmarked with the date of 1556 and was bought from the great Swaythling collection, with other pieces, this tankard bringing 6,000 pounds sterling.

English Boston's Mace

Another object of extraordinary interest is the silver mace made for the town of Boston, Lincolnshire, England in 1714 by Gabriel Sleath. What the circumstances were that led the officials of this place to sell it in 1837, along with other old silver, we have not learned. But sell it they did, at auction, for £125. Two or three times since it has changed hands, once at £1,600, we are told by Louis Joseph from whom Mr. Hearst bought it.

This beautifully wrought symbol of authority is close to fifteen inches long, its cup-shaped head surmounted by a royal crown, whose top is engraved with the royal arms. Around the head, separated by cherubs, are the English rose, the Scotch thistle, the Irish harp and the French fleur-de-lis.

One of the paneled rooms is from the Lancashire home of Capt. Myles Standish, who came over with the Mayflower Pilgrims in 1620. Rich carving of the oak walls is evidence the family was one of considerable property, the over-mantel being especially rich in its details. It is said to have been built in 1613, which was two years after the completion of the King James version of the Bible.

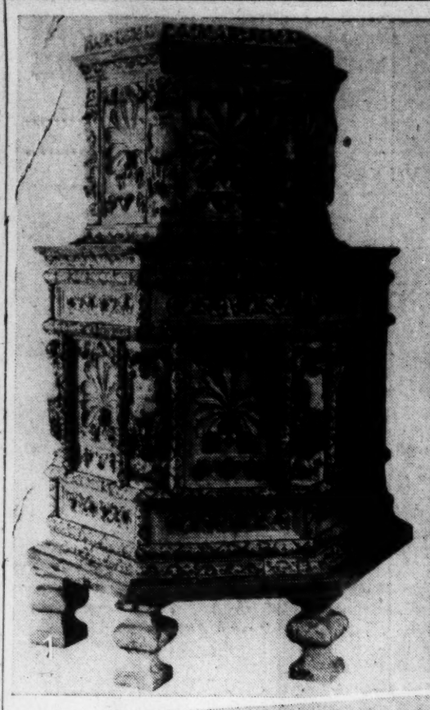
Fine Paneled Hall

"The finest paneled room ever known amongst the antique and stately homes of England," is the comment of one authority on the hall from The Grange, Broadembury, Devonshire. The largest room of the house, it is 35 feet long, with a frieze of shields around four sides, each one bearing arms of an intermarried family. Notable for their fine wrought iron, the great doors have panels carved with scenes from Ovid's Metamorphoses and at either side are carved figures in armor.

As the interiors come from several countries, so does the furniture—from England, France, Spain, Italy, Austria and elsewhere. There are superior examples of Elizabethan oak joinery, such as the inlaid court cupboard of the 1500's, its deep carving wax-polished so long that it has taken on the look of aged ivory.

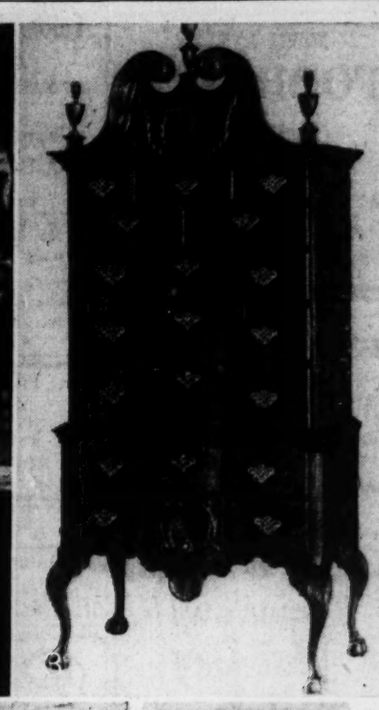
A high oak four-posted bed is said to be the finest of its type in existence. Listed as Tudor Renaissance, the posts are intricately pierced with carving that richly decorates the whole structure. Immeasurably more worthy of praise than the Great Bed of Ware, its size is normal for the times, being about eight feet long, seven feet wide and ten feet high.

Long oak tables with thick tops bulky bulbous legs are of the same period, as are rich tapestries that originally served two purposes—first to hinder cold air from blowing through walls; next to enliven the interior with scenes and colors. Among several sets of hangings is one costing $400,000 and an other $550,000. All the most famous types of tapestries are here from Flemish and Florentine to England's Mortlake.



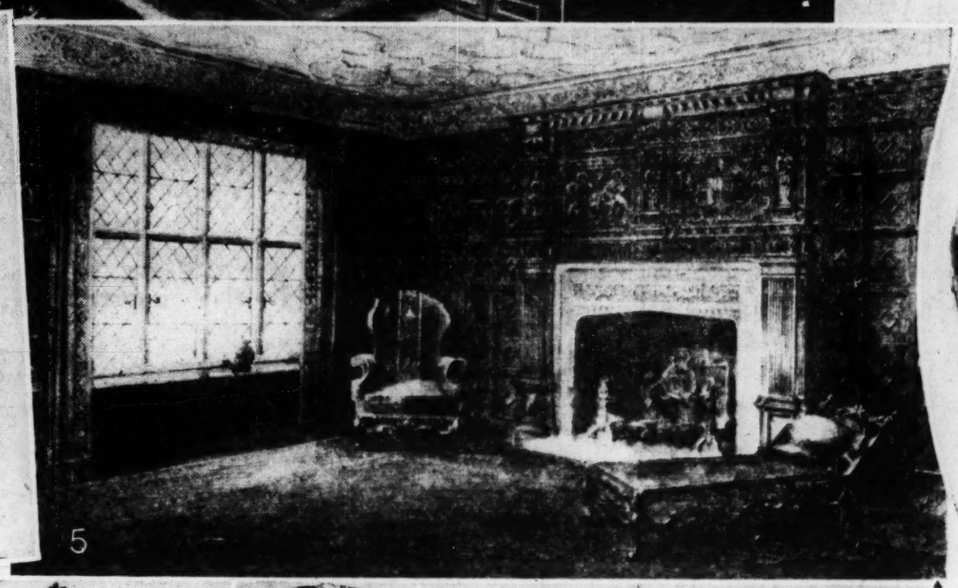
Tile Stove—Spanish Table

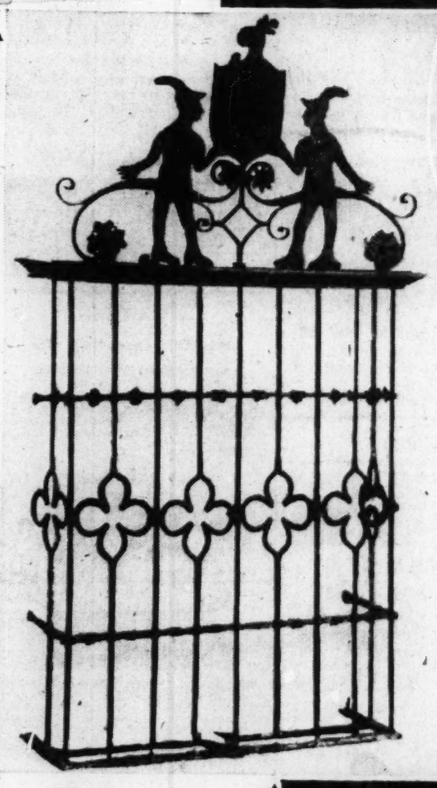
(1) Stove of glazed tile, from Central Europe, of about 1700, molded ornament on panels in anthemion motif, with cherubic caryatides. All tiles creamy off-white, decorated in strong colors. (4) An exceptionally small Spanish table of the early 1600's, legs turned in vase-and-ring form commonly seen, with less bulk, on English and Colonial tables of the same and later period. The top is 16 inches by 20 inches; height, 21 inches.

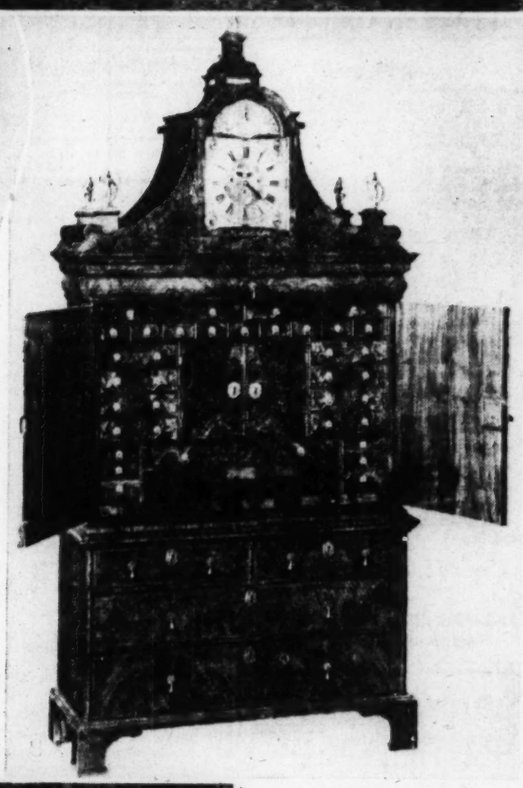


Highboy and Vase

(3) Philadelphia walnut highboy of Savery type, made about 1770, claw-and-ball feet, cabriole legs having carved knees; on lower portion are expertly carved shells, which appear also on the scroll pediment, which is topped by urns with flambeaux. (6) Chinese vase 17¼ inches high, decorated in underglaze blue and white and brown on celadon ground (pale sea green). Kang Shi period (1666-1722).







Window Grille

(7) Italian wrought iron window grille of the 1500's, mounted with two figures supporting arms of a noble family and having quatre foil form in each vertical bar.

Council Room—Morning Room

(2) Council room from a Venetian palace of about 1500; wall frescoes by Bernard Parentino show scenes from the story of Scipio Africanus. Ceiling frescoes, by the same artist and his pupils, are in sunk panels. (5) Oak paneled and carved morning room of Standish Hall in Lancashire, built about 1613; home of Myles Standish. (10) Signing the contract under which Saks-Fifth Avenue and Gimbel Brothers will sell the collection. Left to right, seated, are G. O. Markuson, treasurer, and William H. Price, Vice-President of the International Studio Art Corporation, and Bernard F. Gimbel, President of Gimbel Brothers. Standing are Dr. Armand Hammer, President of the Hammer Galleries, who will conduct the sale; Frederic A. Gimbel, Vice-President and managing director of Gimbel Brothers, and Adam L. Gimbel, President and managing director of Saks-Fifth Avenue.

Mace—Cabinet

(8) Silver mace of the town of Boston, England, hallmarked with date 1714 and initials of maker, Gabriel Sleath. Sold at auction by town in 1837. (9) English walnut cabinet of the late 1600's.

Social Worker Lays Dismissal to Reds

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—A social worker in the City Department of Welfare testified today that she had been told that if she joined the Communist Party the "danger" of her dismissal would be "eliminated."

Testifying in the Supreme Court trial of a suit brought by Doris Stahl for reinstatement as a Department social worker, Ida Watkins said a co-worker described the advantages of belonging to the Communist Party.

Miss Stahl contends she was dismissed because of anti-Communist activities.

Miss Watkins said that she was sent by the State, Municipal and County Workers Alliance of America an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as its representative to a national Congress on social work in Indianapolis in 1936.

Following her return, a fellow-worker, Susan Eckstein, told her that if she had joined the Communist Party she would have been able to accomplish more at the convention, Miss Watkins said.

She refused, Miss Watkins testified, and shortly thereafter the union refused to accept her dues, whereupon she resigned from the organization.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

MODERN ADVERTISING — Adrian Photographic Stickers and cards of your merchandise talk and sell with success. Any size and quantity. Limitless use. Write for price list. F. Rensloe, 124 E. 84th St., N. Y. C. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SPLENDID commission can be made by selling waterproof, stainproof, stringless aprons; Tablecloths to match. Also commercial line of aprons. Request catalogue "M." Marshel Co., 1238 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 865-L, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — 2-room apartment, fireplace, electric kitchen, extra large closet room, restricted. 1402 Beacon St., Lone 3299.

NEW modern colonial 7-room upper apt.; heated, hot water, fireplace, 2 tile baths, shower stall, garage; decorated to suit tenant. Open for inspection at 52 Cypress Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 39 West 67—Large light room (12th floor) for business woman. SU. 7-1194 before 10 a. m. or evenings.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Will share my downtown kitchenette apartment with another lady or will consider sharing another's. Na. 9010, Apt. 402.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation, $36 to $45; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

VARIED SELECTION of Lincoln Zephyr, Mercury and Ford used cars, all fully guaranteed. We solicit a careful inspection of these cars. You are sure to find here the car you desire at the price you can afford to pay.

CHAS. M. CURRY

formerly used car supervisor Ford Motor Co., Somerville Branch.

T. C. BAKER CO.

Brookline Village Beacon 5285

OPEN EVENINGS

BEAUTY SHOPS

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON—20% discount on all Permanents for month of February. 1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan, Mass. Blu. 1520.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Fall term starting; instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER — ADULTS, CHILDREN — Dresses—Gowns—Suits—Coats—Alterations. Hour, Day—home or out. Colored. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N Y C.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Dresses, made to order $8.00, alterations, hand-sewing, lingerie, gowns and blouses repaired. ACademy 2-1245, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BELLEROSE, L. I., N. Y.—26 minutes from Penn. station, N. Y. C.; artistic-modern 6-room home; oil burner, 2 baths, garage, recreation room; near school and station. Shown by appointment. Phone Ellis Traub, Floral Park 2276.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

ANTIQUE maple dining-room suite, like new; 3-piece walnut bedroom suite, 1940 Frigidaire, studio couch. Call between 3 and 8 p. m. 82 Athelstane Rd., Newton Centre, Mass. (upstairs).

FURRIERS

FURS W. DAVIDSON 178 Tremont Street, Boston

Custom Work, Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Lady, good home, time for study, no housework, driver desirable, not essential. Write Box F-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN, white, middle-age, active, willing, general housework, plain cooking, one who appreciates good home; adult family, own room; 820 West Bronx, N. Y. C. Near Christian Science Churches. References required. Write Box M-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant warm rooms for rest and study; 1st floor; kindly services with many years' experience; reasonable. Beacon 5728.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WELLESLEY, MASS.—$8500; modern colonial, 6 charming rooms; established neighborhood 1. Davenport Road, rep. Olive F. Thornton, Wel. 0290, Waltham 3969.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's light, well-furnished, corner office; few days weekly. 581 Fifth Ave., Tel. MU. 2-5833, Nevins 8-4993.

PAYING GUESTS

DEERFIELD, MASS., Deerfield Inn—Delightful place to live or visit; handicrafts; winter sports; transportation; Greenfield Church; moderate rates.

PIANO TUNING

EXCELLENT concert tuning and repairing, moderate charges; all work guaranteed. DICK SEBOUH, 41 W. 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., Park Ave.—Suitable 1-2 gentlemen; large, quiet room; private bath, double closets; home, yet independent; near 8th Church; references. RH. 4-1303. Write Box K-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 104 West 84th (5-W)—Large, attractive double studio; also cozy single; transportation; church; elevator. SC. 4-2966. SIMPSON.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73 (Apt. 3-A)—Desirable studios, conveniently located; kitchenette or bath; business people. Call evenings or Sunday.

N. Y. C. (84th St.) 495 West End Ave. (7 N)—Newly decorated front single or double; running water; housekeeping; phone; near church.

N. Y. C., West Side—Large front room, private bath, $10.00. Phone AC. 4-1793.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Light, clean, warm single and double room; single beds, coil springs; near bath. 1438 44th St., N. W. Emerson 6072.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued.)

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON KIR. 6913

REAL ESTATE

RUTH PORTER, Realtor
Winchester, Mass., Properties
Win 1310 Evenings 0917

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9000, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-attendant-housekeeper desires position. Write Box S-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REFINED New Englander wishes charge motherless adult household; appreciating intelligent homemaker who takes real interest in making family comfortable; excellent cook; fair salary. Box X-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

VERSATILE young woman, dental hygienist past 11 years, desires change in position; formerly instructor ballet dancing; capable creating costumes, writing, staging productions for amateurs; social worker; executive ability. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678.
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

STORM Windows, Shades, Venetian Blinds, Wedding Canopies, Screens, Awnings. Home Specialties Co., Inc., Big. 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Valentines Flowers
in Large Assortment
PHONE OR VISIT
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. Phone Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. - HANcock 5000

BRAINTREE

ALVES GIFT and PHOTO SHOP
349 Washington St. Tel. 0932
VALENTINES
for the children and all the family
We also have Valentine Candies, Decorations and Favors for Parties. Come Early.

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR OF DISTINCTION
SPRING DRESSES
by Three Nationally Famous Makers
"Nelly Don" "Queenmake"
"Lynbrook"
120-130 MAIN STREET

SYLVESTER & GILE, INC.
NASH *SALES SERVICE*
Ford Parts and Service
Tel. 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NECKTIES
Imported English Madders—hand made, usually priced much higher.
$1.10
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square

Upholstering and Repairing | Mattresses Remade
ANDERSON
AND RUFLE
Complete Showing of
FURNITURE FOR THE ENTIRE HOME
30 DUNSTER STREET
Just off the Square TRO. 3344

Ford *See the New 1941 FORDS at*
MacKENZIE MOTOR SALES, Inc.
185 MASS. AVE. KIR. 6060-1-2
Also Guaranteed Used Cars

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Feb. 14th
VALENTINE'S DAY IS COMING
BRATTLE SQUARE FLORIST
29 Brattle St. Tro. 9830

WE CARRY
Bab-O
Bond Wheat Bread
Burnett's Pure Vanilla
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
George H. Stockwell
36 BRATTLE STREET KIR. 7515

CAMBRIDGE *(Continued)*

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
33A Brattle Street, Harvard Square
1762 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
445 Common St., Belmont
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

DEDHAM

Safety—Service—Savings
LAWRENCE G. FROST AG'T
Automobile and General Insurance
46 Madison St. Ph. Dedham 2148-W

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Tomorrow!!
Last Day Markdown Sale Fur Coats
Savings of $20 to $75 per coat
FUR SHOP
SECOND FLOOR

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW DINNER SETS
of American Dinnerware
Smart and Inexpensive
60 Pieces, $12.00 to $17.50
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Finer Diamonds 350 Main Street Watches

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STYLE CONSCIOUS?
Then you'll like Individual's Dry Cleaning Service. Each garment is carefully pressed to restore the original style lines. Try Individual Guaranteed Dry Cleaning.
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers *Dry Cleaners*

HINGHAM

NEW SHARES are now on sale fully insured under Massachusetts laws
The Hingham Co-operative Bank
50 years of service
37 Main Street Hingham 0780

HOLYOKE

SATURDAY Is DOLLAR DAY
Thousands of items in limited quantities offered at the greatest savings in years.
A. STEIGER & COMPANY

BAIL'S ANNUAL CLEAR-AWAY SALE
Now in Progress
Napoleon Bail 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

BEAUTY-WEAR
SILK STOCKINGS
77c
3 pairs $2.25
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167, Andover 234

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

Royal Fruits and Vegetables are Hours Fresher!
That's why they not only taste better . . . but they're better for you!
ROYAL FRUIT
1733 Mass. Ave., next to Woolworth's

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Beginning Saturday
February Sale of
FURNITURE
Greatest Furniture Value of the Year
MAIN FLOOR

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.
For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

Two for One SALE!
PERSONAL STATIONERY
With Name and Address printed in Blue Ink
200 Single Sheets or 100 Double Sheets and 100 Envelopes **$1.00**
Usually $2.00
This offer of double quantity for February ONLY.
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

DOLLAR DAY VALUES
February 7 and 8
T. W. ROGERS CO.
Union St., Lynn, Mass.

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn
LY 3-4956

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Ly 2-3400
for the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
now going on
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. MEDFORD 42 Ferry St. MALDEN 544 Main St. MELROSE
Malden 7252 Open from 11 a. m. to 1 a. m.

GOOD EARTH
CHINESE and AMERICAN Restaurant
Special Daily Luncheon 35c
PRICES REASONABLE
164 Pleasant Street Malden, Mass.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

Clearance Sale
PRIOR
"THE HABERDASHER"
517 Main St.
We appreciate your slips

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MELROSE *(Continued.)*

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
New Bedford, Mass.
MIDSEASON FURNITURE SALE
Now in Progress

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Large Assortment Valentines, Party Goods
for both Valentine and Patriotic Parties at
HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Est. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

NEWBURYPORT

Gulf Range and Fuel Oil
Prompt and careful delivery
W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
Tel. 4

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday, Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON CENTER

DISSATISFIED WITH YOUR RADIO?
Here's an extraordinary opportunity—a completely revolutionary instrument. No push buttons, no gadgets, no flash, but for sheer power and remarkable performance unexcelled in the American market. Engineered for use in the far corners of the world it meets the most exacting requirements ever imposed upon a radio. Designed for use in countries thousands of miles removed from radio stations it will bring to your home with full brilliance and clarity virtually every important station throughout the world, in keeping with the best of short wave reception; a totally new conception of radio enjoyment. The collapse of Foreign Markets makes this available to the American public in very limited quantities. We'll gladly place this, on trial, in your home—without obligation.
Farnsworth Export Model 1010
$60 and your old radio
DIMOCK and TURNER, Inc.
215 Sumner Street Los. 4680

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTONVILLE *(Continued.)*

★ *Star Market Co.* ★
Fancy Fresh
ROASTING CHICKENS
4 to 5 lb. average
lb. **29c**
304 Walnut Street

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

NEWTON-WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Skiers' Paradise
Two well stocked departments carrying Ski Equipment for all the family.
England Brothers

White Rose Golden Bantam Corn
3 No. 2 Cans 35c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

CORSETS
Authorized Camp Service
Specializing in Maternity Foundation Garments
Holden & Stone Co.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Clearance Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
Prices very low. You may use our friendly Budget Plan.
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Eves.
QUINCY FUR SHOP
Hancock Street

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward 426 Adams Street BLU. 9200 East Milton

Trademarked Fuels
"blue coal" New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal and Fuel Oil Co.
Opp. Remick's Pre. 0047

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock Street Pre. 1-2-3-4

Let the Advertiser Know
vertising in The Christian Science Monitor that your patronage is in response to his ad-

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
95 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 6883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

★ *Star Market Co.* ★
Extra convenience for our customers
FREE PARKING
Directly behind the store
401 HIGHLAND AVE., DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WEYMOUTH

NORFOLK MOTORS, Inc.
19 Water St., East Weymouth Tel. Wey. 0437
DeSoto-Plymouth Dealers
Headquarters for Guaranteed Used Cars
23 years at this address is your assurance of complete satisfaction

South Shore Insurance Agency
Established 1870
Insurance of Every Description
CHARLES H. CHUBBUCK
45 Washington Square Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0098

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

Ready Now!
New 1941 Spring
PRINTS
A Yard—97c, $1.35, $2.50
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street Second Floor

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CORN'VALL — Guests received, attractive surroundings; facing sea; rest or study. MRS. TODD-BROWN, Lynnesse, St. Ives.

POST VACANT

DEVON — Working housekeeper for elderly lady, remuneration and home offered; centrally situated. MISS CODNER, 15 New St., Paignton.

ROOMS TO LET

S. W. LONDON, 10 minutes Kensington High St.; 2 large furnished rooms £58 p. a. inclusive electricity and hot and cold water laid on; own gas meter; use of garden; occasional meals, daily hot baths and use of telephone by arrangement; suitable for two persons. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

SHOE REPAIRING

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

ONE ship drives east and another drives west,
With the self-same winds that blow.
'Tis the set of the sails and not the gales,
That tells them the way to go.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

In Lighter Vein

"Am I supposed to smile even if he INSISTS on paying cash?"

Same Clothes

"I don't like to say it, dear, but Fred doesn't seem to be as well dressed as when you married him three years ago."

"That's strange. I'm positive it's the same suit."

It's a Fact!

Uncle Josh says it's very disconcerting after you have paid out a hundred dollars for a good violin and ten dollars for a bow, and then can't make a squeak on the instrument until you have paid ten cents for a piece of rosin!

No Time to Read

A detachment of Highlanders arrived in camp and the sentry reported to the Sergeant-Major: "Excuse me, sir, but the pipers have come."

The R. S. M. looked up from his desk and snorted: "Don't you know there's a war on? I 'aven't time to read 'em now."—Montreal Star.

Obvious Reason

Little Betty was crying bitterly. Her mother asked what was the matter.

"Boo hoo! My new shoes hurt me!"

"Well, no wonder! You have them on the wrong feet," replied mother.

Betty kept on crying and would not be comforted. "I haven't any other feet," she protested.

Party Fun

Singulars and Plurals

Type the following pairs of definitions on slips of paper which are to be distributed among your guests:

1. A spring month, corn.
2. A drink, to hector.
3. An animal, to drowse.
4. To spoil, a planet.
5. An Italian river, position.
6. A body of water, a kind of cloth.
7. A tier, a flower.
8. A tree, to employ.
9. A gardening tool, stockings.
10. A grain, to ascend.
11. An animal's hair, a prickly shrub.
12. A negative, a part of the face.

The object of this game is to provide two words, one of which sounds like the plural of the other. An example is: A number, drawn-tight. Ans. Ten, tense.

Answers

May, maize; tea, tease; doe, doze; mar, Mars; Po, pose; bay, bays; row, rose; yew, use; hoe, hose; rye, rise; fur, furze; no, nose.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The famous 15th century tapestries depicting the Hunt of the Unicorn in the Cloisters in New York City.
2. The celebrated Greek philosopher was born in Athens, 469 B. C.
3. A railway tunnel, 9,158 feet above sea level, under James Peak, Rocky Mountains, Colorado.
4. A state in southern Mexico, where the red-pepper plant used in making tabasco sauce is grown.
5. It is located on the banks of the St. Johns River, Jacksonville, Fla.; the circumference of the area the tree shades is more than 1/10 of a mile.
6. The United States Information Service was established in 1934 by the National Emergency Council, to give general information to Washington visitors, and to help those desiring to make contact with some particular phase of governmental activity.
7. The highest order of knighthood in Great Britain.
8. A U. S. Army fort, 31 miles from Louisville, Ky.
9. A small, brownish-blue fish of the Atlantic coast of the U. S.
10. England, from 1066 to 1087.

Arithmetic Is Popular

Arithmetic is now being made interesting to thousands of New York City elementary school pupils. Some of the boys learn fractions and decimals by keeping baseball averages. Many of them learn them by bringing the gas and electric bills from home and checking them in school. All pupils are given problems dealing with train and airplane timetables, radio programs, transatlantic flying schedules, grocery store bills, and fractional times in auto racing.

Twenty years ago the failures among elementary school pupils in arithmetic ran as high as 25 per cent each year. Today not more than 5 per cent are failures.—Scribner's Commentator Magazine.

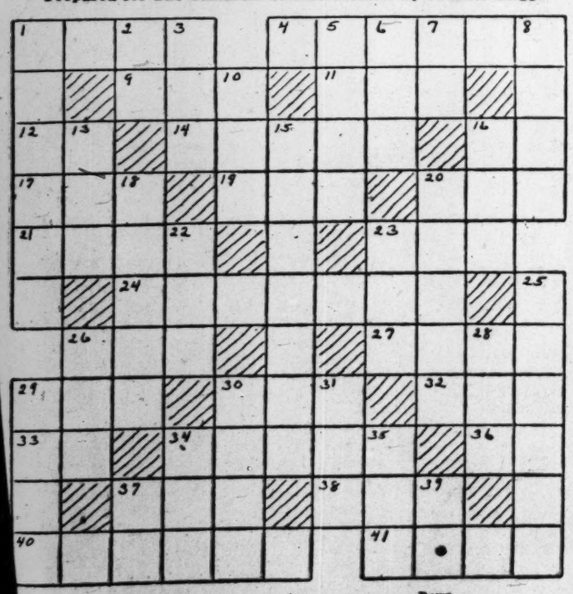
Where Would You Find—

1. The outstanding set of Gothic tapestries in this country?
2. The birthplace of Socrates?
3. Moffat Tunnel?
4. Tabasco?
5. The world's largest known live oak?
6. The USIS?
7. The Order of the Garter?
8. Fort Knox?
9. A cunner?
10. The country once ruled by William the Conqueror?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—An animal popularly credited with eating tin cans.
7—What famous image has a man's head and the recumbent body of a lion?
13—An instrument to separate seeds from cotton.
14—What is a coin of Latvia?
15—About.
16—Wild animals of the feline family.
17—Where is Tarragona (abbr.)?
18—What is caucho?
19—Negative vote is what?
20—Regret.
22—What is a summerbund?
24—What is a river of France?
25—What is largest of gibbons?
26—To stroke gently.
27—What character in Norse mythology had a magic hammer?
28—What did Zeus give to Pandora?
29—A morass is what?
30—To fasten with a knot.
31—What ending denotes the past tense?
32—High male voice.
33—What is the Pelican State (abbr.)?
34—Where did Owl and Pussy-Cat go?
35—Little man of certain nursery rhyme is what?
36—What is State motto of California?
37—The early centuries of Christian Era, when overran Roman Empire (sing.)?

Down

1—What is a prairie chicken?
2—What is a symbol for silver?
3—Small ostrich plume is what?
5—A drama.
6—Possesses.
7—Neuter pronoun.
8—Who was Aztec god of sowing?
10—Member of a religious order.
13—Where is the Bok Singing Tower (abbr.)?
15—Who is hero of a Scott poem?
16—Main source of the earth's light.
18—What English county gave its name to a breed of swine?
20—"Be sure you are ——, then go ahead."
22—To strike.
23—What creature is mentioned with grasshopper in certain fable?
25—If you emulated Henry Ward Beecher you would do what?
26—Seed container of certain plants.
28—To lubricate.
30—Bill.
31—Who was ruler of Magog?
34—Mound used in golf.
35—What is a Samarkand?
37—Senior (abbr.).
39—What is a negative reply?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Lines About Thinkers

Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie

1755?-1820

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE is one of history's pet explorers.
Born in Scotland, the boy entertained one great desire:
To sail to Canada and seek his fortune in the New World.
Once in the Dominion he joined a prominent fur merchant.
This position drew him farther and farther across the west.
He went thousands of miles over canoe routes and portages.
The lure of the vast unknown gradually settled upon him.
One evening at Fort Chipewyan the young man sat pondering:
"No one knows what lies between the Rockies and the Pacific:
The only way to find out is to go and see for oneself. . . ."
And followed by a few friends Mackenzie soon started away.

THE LITTLE party steered to the west of Lake Athabasca.
They found themselves in the wide entrance of a great river.
Then the Rockies appeared glittering brightly in the sun.
"How far are we from the ocean?" Mackenzie asked an Indian.
"Old age will come upon you before you return," said the man.
The party pressed across the chain between ranges of hills.
After several weeks their river widened into a large delta.
Everywhere in front of them the ground was solidly frozen.
Mackenzie sat up to watch the sun which shone all night.
"I am very much farther North than I thought," he observed.
To his surprise, the ice was blocking all further progress.
Much distressed, he noted down "the entrance of a lake."
Without knowing it, he had reached the lone Arctic Ocean. . . .
The river, on his way back, he called "River Disappointment":
He had traced the great waterway which now bears his name.

TO REACH the Pacific had been his first objective.
Three years later he started out on a new adventure.
This time the party paddled bravely up the Peace River.
Their course lay through a beautiful and fertile country.
Then the river ran between cliffs two hundred feet apart.
With each day's progress the current grew more rapid.
The stream cut a tumultuous path between steep precipices.
Every hour the travelers had to stop to repair damages.
They were passing through the main chain of the Rockies.

AT LENGTH the party gained the bank of a navigable stream.
"All great difficulties are now behind," thought Mackenzie.
But as they advanced, the current was too strong for paddling;
Or it was too deep for poling; the bank too thick for towing.
Undaunted, they made headway by taking hold of the trees.
Then the canoe was dragged up furious rapids and crushed.
Ragged and worn out, Mackenzie's men begged to return home.
"We will leave the water route and proceed by foot," he replied.

EACH MAN now bravely shouldered his ninety-pound bundle.
And the trail to the coast, a toilsome trail overhill, began.
On a dark night, they arrived at a little cluster of houses.
In the morning they could perceive "a narrow arm of the sea."
Three days later Mackenzie stood on a rock in the Pacific!
"I have been able to determine my longitude," he noted down.
"This is the most fortunate circumstance of my long journey . . .
A cloudy day would have prevented ascertaining our location."
This time he had opened up a new world beyond the Rockies.
His one aim was now to get quickly back to Fort Chipewyan.
He was thirty-two. . . . His work of discovery was finished . . .
And the explorer settled back into the life of a fur trader.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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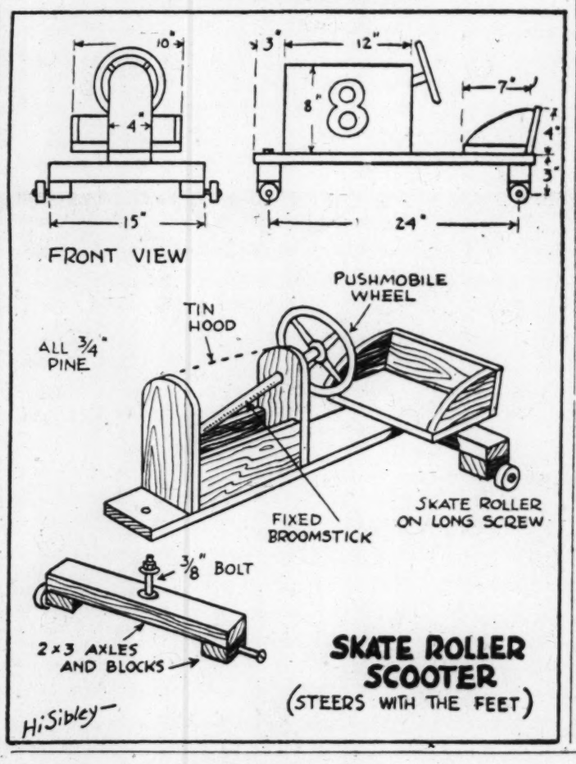
Make It Yourself



SKATE ROLLER SCOOTER
(STEERS WITH THE FEET)

A Verse for Today . . .

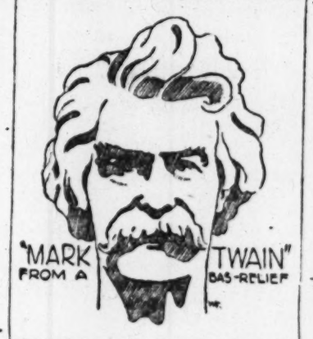
As birds flying, so will the LORD of hosts defend Jerusalem; defending also he will deliver it; and passing over he will preserve it.—ISA. 31:5.

Did You Ever Wonder

Where Samuel Clemens Got His Nickname, "Mark Twain"?

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, the widely known author of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," was not the first writer to use the name "Mark Twain." It seems that the pen name had been used previously by an old Mississippi River pilot, Isaiah Sellers, who wrote a series of items for the New Orleans paper, the "Picayune."

In these items, which were more than slightly on the egotistical side, Sellers commonly opened his contribution with the pronouncement



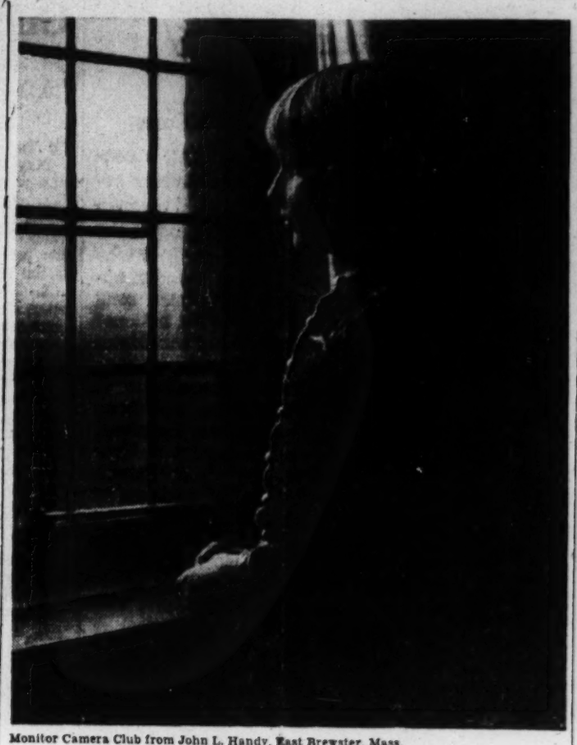
that the readers were about to learn his opinion, given "for the benefit of the citizens of New Orleans."

At the time these items appeared, Samuel Clemens was a cub pilot on the Mississippi. He wrote an amusing burlesque or take-off on Isaiah Sellers' items for a rival paper, signing his material "Sergeant Fathom." These articles by Clemens brought to a close the series written by Sellers.

Then, in 1863, when Samuel Clemens was in Nevada, connected with a newspaper, the Virginia City "Enterprise," he began to feel the need for a good pen name. By a coincidence, it was at this time that he received word that Isaiah Sellers had passed on, and would, in obvious consequence, have no further need of the name "Mark Twain."

Now "Mark Twain" has its origin in the cry of the leadsmen in the bow of Mississippi steamboats as they puffed their winding way up or down the river channel. As he heaved the lead or sounding line to determine the depth of the water, the leadsman would call out the fathom mark nearest the surface of the water. Thus, if the line sank to the 2-fathom mark, he would call, "By the mark, twain!" This indicated that the boat had 12 feet (two fathoms) of water under her—all that was necessary for safe navigation—which was welcome news and a familiar cry.

Samuel Clemens adopted Isaiah Sellers' old pen name, "Mark Twain," for his own, and his first use of it was in a letter to the Virginia City "Enterprise" under date of Feb. 2, 1863.—W. P. Keasbey.



Monitor Camera Club from John L. Handy, East Brewster, Mass.

Childhood Speculation

An appealing indoor shot made on a rainy day.

It Has Been Said of Customs

A cake and a bad custom ought to be broken.—French proverb.

There is no tyrant like custom, and no freedom where its edicts are not resisted.—Bovee.

Every wheel has its own spindle, every land it own customs.—Portuguese proverb.

How much of injustice and depravity is sanctioned by custom!—Terence.

Custom may lead a man into many errors, but it justifies none.—Fielding.

To follow foolish precedents and wink with both our eyes is easier than to think.—Cowper.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Young Musician

Dallas, Texas

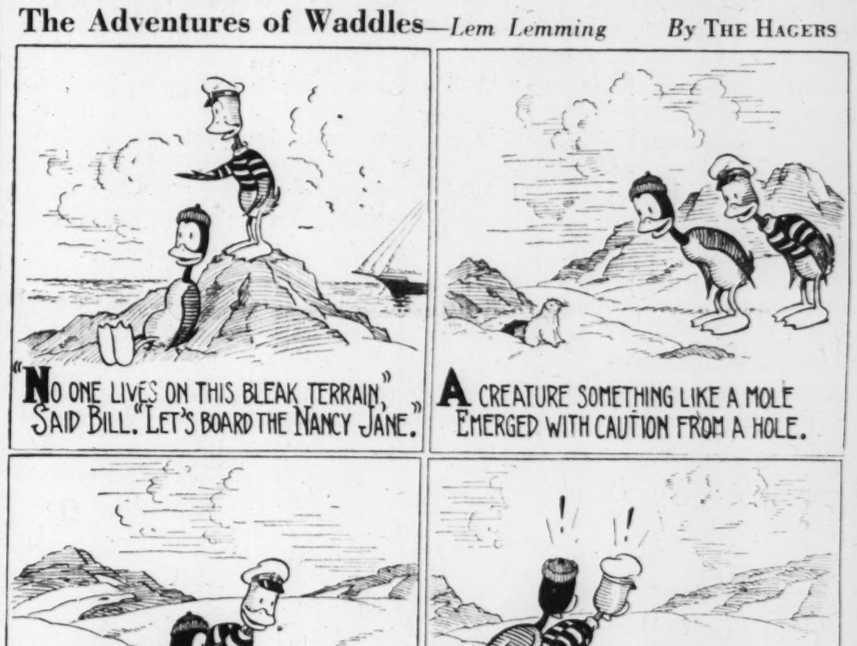
A small boy and his little sister stopped in front of a local music store and looked wistfully through the window at the beautiful new pianos on display. After some hesitation the children entered and the little boy asked if he might use one of the pianos. The manager of the store overheard the request and the child was kindly directed to one of the older second-hand instruments in the rear of the store.

Without revealing any sense of disappointment at not being allowed to try one of the new pianos he had so admired, the child began to play. Immediately everyone's attention was directed to the young musician, for he was playing with ease and naturalness one of the most difficult compositions. It was not long before an interested audience gathered, and the manager directed the child to the most expensive piano on the floor and asked him to continue.

After the concert it was learned that the child was one of a large family of children, and that his parents could not afford to give him music lessons. His mother had been his teacher when she could spare the time. One of his new friends reported the incident to a professor of music in a large university who arranged at once to give the talented child lessons without charge.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Lem Lemming*

By THE HAGERS


"NO ONE LIVES ON THIS BLEAK TERRAIN," SAID BILL. "LET'S BOARD THE NANCY JANE."
A CREATURE SOMETHING LIKE A MOLE EMERGED WITH CAUTION FROM A HOLE.
HIS TAIL WAS SHORT; HIS FUR WAS WHITE. "WELL, WHO ARE YOU?" I ASKED THE MITE.
"LEM LEMMING. PLEASE, SIRS, DON'T GO 'WAY, FOR I'LL BE BACK," HE SQUEAKED, "IN MAY."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Out On a Limb*

By LE PELLEY

THAT ROPE IS STILL HANGING OVER THAT LIMB OUT THERE - DO YOU THINK WE COULD SNEAK OUT AND BRING THE END OF IT BACK HERE ?
THEN WE COULD SWING OUR AIRPLANE OUT OVER THEIR FORT AGAIN !
HERE IT IS... IT'S FROZEN IN THE ICE! SNEAK BACK BEFORE THE BATTLE STARTS AND GIVE THE OTHER END A YANK.. SNEAK
HEY... NOT SO MUCH !
?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey—By the Way, Where's Ol' Togo—*

By RODGERS

I was having a grand race with one of the dogs at the Kennels when I suddenly remembered ol' Togo—
Boy! Did I stop in my tracks!
"Hey! What's the big idea?" my new friend asked as he picked himself up. So I told him I had come with a dog who expected to board at the Kennels, but that I hadn't seen him since—
"Oh, he must be in one of the pens," my friend wagged. "Only those of us who have been here a long time are allowed to run around loose," he explained—
"Let's find him quick!" I wagged. "If his master has gone, I'm going to have a long walk back home!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hitler vs. Lend-Lease

Apparently Adolf Hitler is as much opposed to effective American aid to Britain as are Senator Wheeler and Colonel Lindbergh. But his opposition is less effective. Talk of torpedoing "every ship that comes within reach" is likely to stiffen rather than soften American opinion. Indeed, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives seems to have removed any potential convoy authority from the lend-lease bill despite rather than because of the Hitlerian harangue.

The effect of the speech is to sharpen American understanding of the world situation, even as the Triple Axis Pact, by relating Japan openly with the Nazi-Fascist assault on Britain, helped Americans to see that supporting Britain might be the simplest way of preventing a splitting of American naval power that would render Japan supreme in the Pacific. Herr Hitler, by his acts, has been the most successful promoter of Anglo-American unity. Will he now, by his words, become the most successful unifier of Americans with Americans?

Certainly some words in his Sportpalast speech should cause Americans "furiously to think," as the French used to say. That does not mean to express fury. Indeed, Americans will be wise if they refuse to indulge any shallow resentment. Neither threats nor cajolements will change the situation. Words will not change the Nazi program. They should not turn Americans from any course deemed sound. But the Hitler statement in connection with American support of Britain that "when we were forced into this war we had plans ready even then for this emergency," should help some of the isolationists to see that the Nazis have never been so sure this war was no concern of America's. And the declaration that "this is a total war which will never end until total destruction of England has been accomplished," does appear to be a conclusive answer to talk of "negotiated peace."

Americans should not allow themselves to be incited by words. The essential position must be their guide. But such words may help them to see what that position is. Apparently American opinion is crystallizing. The latest Gallup poll shows only about one in seven Americans supporting a "negotiated peace," and almost an equal number ready to declare war. The Foreign Affairs Committee's reporting of the lend-lease bill with four slight amendments which will not hamper its main objective, reflects a similar awareness of the fundamental situation. American democracy is proving itself able to make the big decisions.

Metals for Flight

Every American has some indirect interest in the question whether supplies of aluminum and magnesium are adequate for the airplane production contemplated in the United States defense program; yet the layman cannot readily gather enough information to come to reliable conclusions.

The anti-trust suit filed by the Department of Justice against six chemical companies, charging restriction of the supply of magnesium in the United States and Great Britain, recalls the fact that when testimony was concluded last August in the similar case against the Aluminum Company of America, the record was said to be one of the most voluminous ever submitted to an American court. Such questions are obviously matters for experts.

It is the duty of the Government to look into the possibility of bad effects from monopolistic practices. Yet, remembering the rule that a defendant is considered innocent unless proven guilty, the public may reasonably keep an open mind as to the charges. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., of the Defense Commission, has given repeated assurances that the supplies of aluminum are adequate, and presumably this applies to the magnesium often alloyed with it.

After all, it is some tribute to the initiative of industry that two light metals should now be available in hundreds of thousands of pounds whereas not many years ago one was known principally as a novelty in cooking utensils and the other as a component of photographers' flashlight powder.

Learning, with surprise, that the U. S. Army of 1941 has done away with "squads right" and wrap puttees, and that some regiments even sleep between sheets, many a veteran of 1918 probably wonders why there should be conscientious objectors today.

Dallas, Texas, has forbidden by ordinance "any unnecessary noise" within the city limits. Do Councilmen's neighbors have all-night radios, too?

A Song for the Nations

Are those who seek to draft a constitution for an international order beginning at the wrong end? Did the man who said, "Give me the making of the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws," have a sounder approach? Should we look for a song rather than a law to unite the nations?

Doubtless there are many candidates already for the role of world anthem. The best advertised "Internationale" is that of the Communists, who have ruined the tune, indeed even the name, by using it as an instrument of Russian nationalism and class hatred. "Deutschland Über Alles" discloses in its title the defects which make the Nazis' "new order" unacceptable. Possibly no song tied closely to any nationality will serve the new internationalism. The words at least will need to be new—or as non-political as "Home, Sweet Home."

But for music, something already familiar to many peoples might help those who felt a bit lost in their new supernational State. Musically-minded readers may have just the tune to suggest. One which certainly is worthy of consideration is that jointly used by Britain and the United States for "God Save the King" and "America," respectively. This air is by no means an Anglo-American possession. A dispatch from Vichy the other day put in a claim for the French composer, Lulli. Now in a letter to the New York Times, S. H. P. Pell says the tune's origin is lost in antiquity. He writes:

> The truth is Lulli snatched it from the Germans in 1680. . . . However, a song to the same air was shouted in defiance over the walls of Geneva in 1602 during the famous attack by Catholic invaders from Savoy. That was thirty years before the birth of Lulli. The Dutch, however, claim that the Germans snatched the tune from them.

Dutch, German, Swiss, French, British, and American—there is a good start toward internationalism. And the tune, good in itself, has noble associations of freedom and progress. Who has a better candidate?

Want to Be a Mayor?

One of America's fastest growing cities, a metropolis of nearly 700,000 population, is looking for a mayor. It is Washington, D. C.

Most municipalities in seeking employees give a preference to their own residents. In this case, however, only residents of Washington are barred. All others may apply, if—there's always a catch to such things—if they can first get elected to the United States Senate.

The post that is open is, properly speaking, the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. Unofficially the incumbent is often called the "Mayor" of Washington—when there is an incumbent. Just now the seat is vacant.

Senator William H. King of Utah, the former chairman, was defeated last year. Next in succession came Senators Carter Glass, Millard Tydings, and John H. Bankhead. All declined it. Senator Pat McCarran was photographed tossing the proffered letter of appointment over his shoulder. Senator Robert R. Reynolds, with a background of success as an amusement park proprietor finally accepted. Had he refused the next in line were Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, known to Mississippi politics as "the man Bilbo," and Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana, first elected during the regime of Huey Long.

Some had suggested an arrangement by which Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio, lately Mayor of Cleveland, might hold the reins though from the minority side.

Why is the chairmanship of the District of Columbia committee held in so little esteem? Partly because Senators like to occupy their minds with matters of more national import, or at least of consequence to their own States. Anything a Senator may do for Washington is more apt to be counted against him than for him by his own constituents.

So the national capital, aside from the areas occupied by public buildings or parks, becomes an example of looseness in municipal administration instead of a model of excellence—a stepchild of Congress instead of the pride of its own residents.

One would think the quest for a chairman for the Senate District committee might impel Congress to formulate some sort of a home rule charter, with whatever leading strings might be necessary, for the Nation's eleventh largest and in some respects most conspicuous city.

To the British, that "Dark Continent" seems to be one of the bright spots of the war.

Our Readers Say—

"A Young Man's Thoughts About War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I describe five steps in the evolution of a young man's thoughts about war:

1. Period of "adolescent fervency." Jesus taught that God's will was never advanced by resort to armed force. It takes two belligerents to make a war, and pacifism is the solution.

2. Period of "sophomoric insight." Humans are subject to psychological pressures constraining actions that are rationalized in terms of ideals. War is inevitable, and all that you can hope to do is to remain a spectator.

3. Period of "graduate reflection and wisdom." Complex social, economic, and political factors cause wars. No nation is more guilty than any other. Judgment as to the possibility of doing away with war and the best methods to effect this result must be suspended; meanwhile, there must be more research.

4. Period of "uncertainty and objectivity." With war in Europe, you must remain calm and use your critical faculties in considering the proposals of your adult leaders. But their colorable arguments, so confidently advanced, are conflicting.

5. Period of "resolution." Well, here the problem is upon us! An acute realization of the values of life that are at stake and a determination to do what is necessary to preserve them. The solution lies in dealing practically with the immediate needs and gradual growth to a higher social order.

An analysis, from which each reader will make interesting deductions varying with his particular viewpoint.

LEONARD A. WATSON, JR.

Albany, N. Y.

"Hermit" Russia?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I highly appreciate the standpoint of The Christian Science Monitor and the editorials regarding foreign and war news.

With much satisfaction I read your editorial reply to Lindbergh titled "The Lindbergh Case," till I came across the words, "hermit Russia." Forgive me if I stood a moment in amazement. You said, "hermit Russia"? Webster defines "hermit" as "a person who retires from society and lives in solitude, esp. from religious motives."

Is the split-up of Poland with Germany already forgotten, the furious attack on brave, little Finland, the occupation of three free northern States: Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and the grab of Bessarabia from paralyzed Rumania? Has Mr. Chamberlin during so many years in vain written in The Christian Science Monitor about the Russia which lurks behind this mask of Mongolian tranquillity?

I am certain that it was not the Monitor's intention to give readers a flattering impression of Russia of today. Too many people, however, in the United States still believe that Russia (Communism) is harmless. This false belief should not be strengthened.

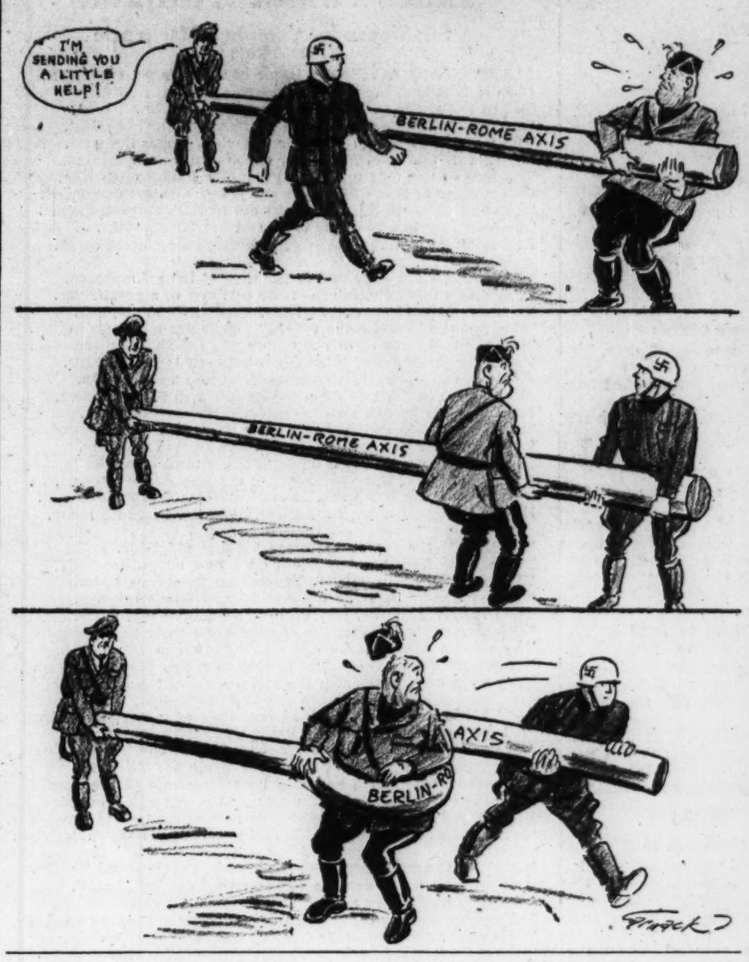
With much appreciation for all the Monitor's very splendid work.

New York — SIMON WIJNBERG

Editor's Note: In news and editorials The Christian Science Monitor has frequently pointed out the anti-religious and aggressive nature of Russian Communism. We used the word "hermit" in reference to Stalinist Russia and its tendency to shut itself off from the world, so that business, travel, and news reporting have become almost impossible for foreigners.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Shape of Things to Come?



Lupe Organizes a Club

My little Mexican maid was taking down the Christmas decorations which she had gaily put up a whole week before other houses were decorated and which she had left up until she remembered that Valentine's Day was only a month away. Suddenly her face lighted when she came upon a box of colored yarn left over from tieing our packages.

"Señora," she exclaimed, "I need thees yarn in my new business. It are shame for have it lie in box while children across the sea need warm mittens."

I looked up and Lupe immediately launched into an ecstatic monologue.

"When the school she are out for holidays," she explained, laying aside the box of yarn with a dozen other things which she felt should no longer grace my domicile, "then there is nawtheeng exciting to do. My *abuela* want me to try new lace pattern when already I have a beeg box of lace for petticoats, so I go to see Dolores instead. She stand by mirror and try new lipstick, powder nose, and sniff outside of new perfume bottle while tell me about her presents. I sit in rocking chair, but keep lace in pocket. All of suddens I theenk, 'Thees are waste of time, why not we do sometheeng to make the heart glad?'

"Then I say to Dolores, 'Everybody are knit for help others in these bombing times like Golden Rule Society, why are not we start club on our street?'

"Dolores say, 'I cannot knit, and besides we have no yarn.' But I say, 'You can learn. You and I can be the starters and get other peoples who have nawtheeng to do to knit and we can sell sometheeng and buy yarn. I can sell some of my lace and you can sell your new perfume for a start—then we will ask peoples for all their left-over yarn and also maybe dimes.'

"'What about the Alvarado twins on thees street?' asked Dolores. 'They both need sweaters, in school they are disgraces. Should we send theengs away when very own neighbors need warm clothes?'

"'Thees Alvarado family are poor because all are lazy and no care,' I tell her. 'We will have them knit for those who are more in need, and when they see we not shut them out and that they can help in jolly club of workers, they will make something for themselves to boot.'

"And so, Señora, we have 'Cheerio Club' which knit all week in spare time and on Saturday nights have refreshments for boys who must pay admission. At first Ramon say he are not belong to any sewing club, but now all are help, even my brother José and the tango dancer with red sash, Pablo Edwardo Salcedo.

"All in neighborhood are more friendly. *Abuelito* Garcia who always complain of noise now knits in his shop while his wife keeps him company instead of sit and grumble. Guillermo Alvarado now have job. We send him to beeg estate where he know owner to ask for yarn and he are now yard man with money for twins. Stingy Sanchez are no longer stingy, but give us beeg box of brown wool from his store and his wife lend us her quilt frames.

"Already we have three woolen scarfs, two pairs of mittens, three pairs of socks, and a sweater ready to send to people for 'cheerio' in the New Year. I wish you could knit, Señora."

"Lupe," I replied, "we must all do our part in the way that we can best serve. Would it not be helpful if I bought some yarn for you?"

"Oh, Señora," exclaimed Lupe, "could it not be bright yarn—some red, like thees saucy cardinal who now look like red flower on ligustrum tree outside window—and maybe," cocking a calculating eye, "some blue like the bluebonnets in spreeng? Thees kind say 'Cheerio' much louder than the brown yarn we already have. You theenk so too, yis?"

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Down the Middle of the Road

How to Behave Under Siege

By Erwin D. Canham

Every so often, when we get to reading the British magazines of an evening, we are tremendously impressed by the matter-of-factness with which they are taking their war. This isn't to say that they aren't waging it with heroic vigor; it is simply that they try so hard to appear to be not trying.

There is Winston Churchill (this is only one of a hundred good similar stories) who sat through "Gone With the Wind" recently and emerged exhausted, saying he had been reduced to a pulp and was very grateful he could get back to his own war.

There is the golf club near London which was reported by the United Press to have posted these signs:

1. The position of known delayed-action bombs will be marked by red flags placed at a reasonably but not guaranteed safe distance.

2. A ball removed by enemy action may be replaced as near as possible to where it lay, or if lost or destroyed, another ball may be dropped not nearer the hole without penalty.

3. Competitors during gunfire or while bombs are falling may take cover without penalty.

* * *

There is the controversy raging in The Times and elsewhere about the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece. Perhaps the most candid and engaging comment on this came from the Spectator, this time from the column signed by Janus: "I am for returning the marbles. To say that more people can see them in Bloomsbury than on the Acropolis is neither here nor there. More people would see the Sphinx if it reposed on the Embankment by Cleopatra's Needle than see it where it is in the desert, but that does not justify a transfer. We have kept the marbles safe for Greece for over a century. Now let us offer to send them back when the war is over. The offer may not be accepted. In that case we should enjoy both the merit and the marbles too."

This same Janus offers a devastating comment on Joseph P. Kennedy, about whom the British maintained a pleased or a discreet silence while he was Ambassador. "Mr. Kennedy was in some respects an unusual diplomat," Janus begins guilefully. "On the day he left England finally, a telegram addressed to the editor of this journal by name reached The Spectator office. It ran as follows:

"'Tried to get you unsuccessfully on telephone; cannot leave England without personally thanking you for your many kindnesses to me during my stay, and it is with real regret that I leave England.—Joe Kennedy.'

"It was a warm-hearted message. The odd thing is that the recipient, it so happened, had never had the fortune to meet Mr. Kennedy, or even so much as see him, during his stay in London."

* * *

And the British farmers! Well, according to the papers we read they are in the same disgruntled state of mind which American farmers have exhibited these many years and, we suspect, Egyptian farmers voiced under the Ptolemies. Last summer, it seems, they had a "Dig for Victory" campaign. The recorded fact is that a shortage of green vegetables occurs in England only once in about ten years. And the result now of Dig-for-Victory is that the green vegetables are being sent back from Covent Garden to be fed to cattle. "I do not know what slogans are being planned for 1941," writes Mr. Bates of Country Life, "but I hope at least one of them will call for more enterprise and less nonsense about 'every available inch.' The day of lettuces on the window-ledge, cabbages in tubs, beans in petrol-cans, spinach in the rose-bed and radishes on the roof has, I hope, gone forever."

In the midst of all this matter-of-fact and bluff behavior, a recent message from the Board of Admiralty promulgated in Fleet Orders reveals in one burst of light just why people can act this way under fire. The Board "in the conviction that the present war is a struggle between good and evil, and that in the practice of the Christian religion may be found the same support experienced by our forefathers in establishing in the Royal Navy those ideals of service and sacrifice we have inherited," stresses the importance of holding divine service and prayers on warships as regularly as circumstances permit, and further directs "that in battleships and cruisers all possible steps should be taken to provide a space set apart for the worship of God."

That from a Board of Admiralty, not from the Naval Chaplain's department. That as the capstone to all the rest.

The Wide Horizon

Hatred Digs a Pit

By R. H. Markham

Rumania is a sad and glaring example of how a social fabric unravels. The main cause of this disintegration is hatred. When the Rumanians began fanatically to hate Jews, they dug the abyss into which their nation is falling.

What is happening in Rumania is not at all unique. Just the opposite. It is an example of the universal working of hatred. What characterizes Rumania is that hatred as a political policy is working in an especially swift and dramatic way. In most respects, Rumania is not radically dissimilar from France, Yugoslavia, Hungary, or the United States. It is a richly endowed country with a heterogenous population. Among the Rumanians are many Jews, Hungarians, Germans, Russians. With such divergent ethnic groups co-operation was difficult, as it is in many lands.

Nevertheless, many Rumanians made noble efforts to establish harmony and maintain a régime of democratic fairness. They saw that was the only possible course for a nation assailed by enemies without and within. Rumania's old Liberal Party was as good as old American parties in many cities, counties, and States. The Peasant Party had some high aims and some exemplary leaders. The People's Party was not without ideals. The Socialist Party was for a time useful. Some of Rumania's journalists were among the most enlightened in Europe. Rumanian writers were very gifted. The situation was far from hopeless.

* * *

However, it was very difficult. Confusion, selfishness, venality abounded; elbowing and grabbing were common. There were so many wrongs and reforms were so slow that many people grew discouraged and impatient. They clamored for direct action. One group actually advocated the "impaling of all crooks." Another, the Iron Guardists, also advocated violent action, especially against Jews.

Jew hating became for many a national policy. Thus the unravelling began. Hundreds, then thousands, then hundreds of thousands began to outlaw Jews in their hearts. They considered it a virtue to rob, torture, murder Jews. Objective norms were swept away. Some Rumanians usurped the right to condemn and execute their fellows. They did this with awful arrogance and terrific fervor.

But why only Jews? Were all crooks Jews? Of course, not. So Masons were included; then Marxists; then democrats, "the fathers of Marxists."

* * *

This widening of the categories gave Rumanians a right to hate anyone whom they opposed or who owned something worth plundering. One could even "eliminate" a fellow Iron Guardist by calling him a friend of Jews or of Masons.

That actually happened. Iron Guardists attacked the army as it attacked Jews. They murdered nationalists as they murdered Masons. They execrated distinguished patriots in their press exactly as they execrated Communists. Their only norm became "my hatred."

This was a natural development. When the foundation was removed, the house, of course, began to collapse. If hatred becomes the supreme norm of justice, any outrage may be justified.

If it is right for me to plunder you because of your black eyes, you may plunder me because of my blue eyes. If I have a right to destroy a Jew, I have a right to destroy an Italian, Scotchman, Baptist, Republican, ventriloquist.

That sounds grotesque, but Rumania sadly shows it is true. Ten thousand rifles shouted it is true. The Iron Guardists murdered Prime Ministers, Generals, national heroes, with just as much venom and fanaticism as they murdered Jews. They assassinated the arch-nationalist, Prof. Nichola Iorga, with as much zeal as the cheese seller, Mordecai Levi.

When any group in a nation bases its politics on hatred for another group in that nation, it is working for the destruction of its country.

Mirror of World Opinion

They Don't Say It

General Bergonzoli ("Electric Whiskers") got away just in time, dispatches from Bardia now disclose. It must be a terrible strain on Rome's regimented paragraphers to refrain from saying that he had a close shave.—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months . . $6.00 — One month . . . $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly